

THE
ATHENÆUM

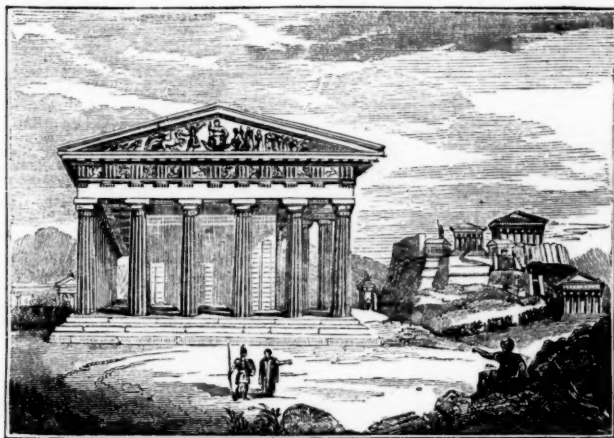
JOURNAL

OF

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, THE FINE ARTS, MUSIC,
AND THE DRAMA.

JULY TO DECEMBER,

1879.



LONDON:

PRINTED BY E. J. FRANCIS, TOOK'S COURT, CHANCERY LANE.

PUBLISHED AT THE OFFICE, 20, WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, W.C.,
BY JOHN FRANCIS.

SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS AND NEWSMEN IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

AGENTS: FOR SCOTLAND, MESSRS. BELL & BRADFUTE, AND MR. JOHN MENZIES, EDINBURGH;—FOR IRELAND,
MR. JOHN ROBERTSON, DUBLIN.

MDCCCLXXIX.

18078

No

SIR
J. I.
DAY,
and for

CA
the U
value
of J
Secre
C. Ks

A
-Ap
to th
partic
in on

B

T
a Ne
MIS
W
VEN
Beet
TH
EVE
the
NRE
FI
and
ING
Pr
cal
Ann

C
enti
ING
part

T
N
N.
Ten

B
HIO
tion
One

E
trat
for

W
GR
Mar
qua
Del
par
len

A
Gen
RO
Me
On

R
GE
T
of
and

I
am
Lo

M
am
bec
off
Re
Est
St
sub
Col

IEWS of all the CITY CHURCHES.—See the **BUILDER** (*4d.*, or *bypost.* *4d.*); also, **View and Plans of Lincoln Cathedral**—**History of Costume**—**Safety of London Bridge**—**A National Centre**—**Architecture at the Salon**—**Olympia**—**Stone Monuments**—**Compositions**—**Agricultural Show**—**Parkes Museum**—**Preservation of Ancient Buildings**, &c.—*4s.*, Catherine-street; and all Newsmen.

CHAPMAN & HALL'S PUBLICATIONS.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW, For JULY.

Contents.

- CARDINAL NEWMAN. By W. S. Lilly.
A SIMPLE WAY OUT OF THE INDIAN DIFFICULTY. By Right Hon. R. Lowe, M.P.
SAINT EVREMOND. By George Saintsbury.
THE PROGRESS OF HEAVY ARTILLERY. By Lieut.-Col. Lean.
MODERN PARLIAMENTS. By Charles H. Pearson.
THE COLOURED MAN IN AUSTRALIA. By John Wisker.
AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS. By the Earl of Airrie.
ENGLISH COUNTY ASYLUMS. By Hon. Francis Scott.
SOME NEW BOOKS. By Grant Allen.
HOME AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

NEW WORK ON THE MODERN REVOLUTION.

EUROPE and ASIA: Discussions of the Eastern Question, in Travels through Independent, Turkish, and Austrian Illyria. With a Politico-Ethnographical Map. By J. S. STUART-GLENNIE, M.A. Demy 8vo. 14s.

LIFE of CHARLES LEVER. By W. J. FITZ-PATRICK. 2 vols. demy 8vo. 30s.

TEN LECTURES on ART. By E. J. POYNTER, R.A. Large crown 8vo. 9s.

IMPERIAL INDIA. By Val. Prinsep, A.R.A. Containing numerous Illustrations made during a Tour to the Courts of the Principal Rajahs and Princes of India. Second Edition. Demy 8vo. 21s.

SPORT in BRITISH BURMAH, ASSAM, and the CASSYAH and JYNTIAH HILLS. With Notes of Sport in the Hilly Districts of the Northern Division, Madras Presidency. By Lieutenant-Colonel POLLOCK, Madras Staff Corps. 2 vols. demy 8vo. with Illustrations and Maps, 24s.

The ZULU and the BRITISH FRONTIERS. By Captain LUCAS, Author of 'Camp Life in South Africa.' Demy 8vo. 16s.

RAMBLES in NORTH-WESTERN AMERICA. By J. M. MURPHY. With a Map. Demy 8vo. 16s.

NEW NOVELS.

JOHN CALDIGATE. By Anthony TROLLOPE. 3 vols.

The SWINTONS of WANDALE. By J. CRAWFORD SCOTT. 3 vols. [This day.]

SIDONIE. By Mrs. Compton Reade, Authoress of 'Rose and Rue.' 3 vols. [Next week.]

The LADY of OAKMERE; or, Lost Lives. By CHARLES DURANT, Author of 'Wynyard of High Wynyard.' 3 vols.

The UNJUST STEWARD. By HERBERT BROOM, LL.D., Author of 'The Missing Will.' 2 vols.

The GIFT of the GODS. By M. F. CHAPMAN, Author of 'A Scotch Wooing.' 2 vols.

CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly, W.

C. KEGAN PAUL & CO'S NEW LIST.

Small crown 8vo. cloth, 6s.

LEGENDS OF THE SAXON SAINTS.

By AUBREY DE VERE.
Author of 'Legends of St. Patrick,' 'Alexander the Great,' &c.

Crown 8vo. cloth, price 8s. 6d.

POEMS OF RURAL LIFE IN THE DORSET DIALECT.

By WILLIAM BARNES.

New Edition, complete in 1 vol.

Crown 8vo. cloth, price 3s.

MODERN CHROMATICS.

WITH APPLICATIONS TO ART AND INDUSTRY.

By OGDEN N. ROOP,
Professor of Physics in Columbia College, U.S.A.

With 130 Original Illustrations.

Vol. XXVII. of "The International Scientific Series."

Crown 8vo. cloth, price 7s. 6d.

STUDIES IN PHILOSOPHY AND LITERATURE.

By WILLIAM KNIGHT, LL.D.

SECOND AND CHEAPER EDITION, demy 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.

MEMOIR OF ALEXANDER EWING, D.C.L.,

BISHOP OF ARGYLL AND THE ISLES.

By ALEXANDER ROSS, D.D.

Crown 8vo. cloth, price 5s.

DANTE: Six Sermons.

By the Rev. P. H. WICKSTEED, M.A.

Crown 8vo. with Frontispiece, cloth, price 6s.

RALPH DARNELL.

By the late Colonel MEADOWS TAYLOR,
Author of 'Tara,' 'Confessions of a Thug,' &c.

New and Cheaper Edition.

Demy 8vo. cloth, price 21s.

A DRAFT CODE OF CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE.

By EDWARD DILLON LEWIS.

Crown 8vo. cloth, price 2s. 6d.

THE EDUCATIONAL CODE OF THE PRUSSIAN NATION

IN ITS PRESENT FORM.

In accordance with the Decisions of the Common Provincial Law, and with those of Recent Legislation.

Vol. V. cloth, price 17s.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY: A MONTHLY REVIEW.

Edited by JAMES KNOWLES.

NEW SERIES, Vol. I. cloth, price 6s. 6d.

THE NEW QUARTERLY MAGAZINE.

C. KEGAN PAUL & Co, 1, Paternoster-square.

FOR PRESENTATION AND MID- SUMMER PRIZES.

Cabinet Edition, 2 vols. crown 8vo. cloth, price 12s.

CHARLES KINGSLEY: his Letters and Memories of his Life. Edited by his WIFE. With 2 Steel Engraved Portraits and Vignettes on Wood.

** Also a LIBRARY EDITION, in 2 vols. demy 8vo. price 38s.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY and OTHER

MEMORIALS of Mrs. GILBERT, formerly Ann Taylor. Edited by JOSIAH GILBERT. With Steel Portrait and several Wood Engravings. Third and Cheaper Edition. Crown 8vo. cloth, price 7s. 6d.

"Very beautifully written. It gives the home history of a most interesting and talented family, and it possesses a charm peculiar to the writing of a really clever woman."—*Examiner*.

TRAVELS with a DONKEY in

the CEVENNES. By ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON, Author of 'An Inland Voyage,' &c. With Frontispiece by Walter Crane. Crown 8vo. cloth, price 7s. 6d.

"Mr. Stevenson's writing is as elegant as ever, but it is more natural, and the phrases of humour and the parenthesis of fine reflection have grown with the growth of the narrative. There is the same sympathy with humanity, the same power to read the 'red-leaved and confused book of the heart,' the same happy flight of quaint and original fun... It is remarkable that on so slight a thread so many jewels of thought and fancy can be hung."—*Saturday Review*.

By the same Author,

An INLAND VOYAGE. With

Frontispiece by Walter Crane. Crown 8vo. cloth, price 7s. 6d.

"We venture to predict that among Mr. Stevenson's most sympathetic readers will be those who appreciate graceful diction, true sympathy with nature, and refined humour."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

A NOOK in the APENNINES:

a Summer Beneath the Chestnuts. By LEADER SCOTT, Author of 'The Painter's Ordeal,' &c. With Frontispiece and 27 Illustrations in the Text, chiefly from Original Sketches. Crown 8vo. cloth, price 7s. 6d.

The INNER LIFE of SYRIA,

PALESTINE, and the HOLY LAND. By Mrs. RICHARD BURTON. With Photograph and Coloured Plates. Third and Cheaper Edition, in 1 vol. price 10s. 6d.

"Vivid pictures of the outer as well as the inner life of Syria."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

The TENNYSON BIRTHDAY

BOOK. Edited by EMILY SHAKESPEAR. A Superior Edition, printed in red and black, on antique paper, specially prepared. Small crown 8vo. cloth extra, gilt leaves, price 5s.

** This Edition may also be had in various calf and morocco bindings.

TENNYSON'S WORKS. The

Royal Edition, complete in 1 vol. cloth, price 16s.; cloth extra, gilt leaves, price 18s.; Roxburghe, half morocco, price 20s.

TENNYSON'S WORKS. The

Crown Edition, complete in 1 vol. strongly bound in cloth, price 6s.; cloth extra, gilt leaves, price 7s. 6d.; Roxburghe, half morocco, price 8s. 6d.

** A list of the various editions of Mr. Tennyson's complete works may be had on application to the Publishers.

NORTHERN STUDIES.—

Studies in the Literature of Northern Europe. By EDMUND W. GOSSE. With a Frontispiece Designed and Etched by L. Alma Tadema. Large post 8vo. cloth, price 12s.

"We may say of the book in its entirety that, as a group of monographs, charmingly and often brilliantly written, upon unfamiliar yet interesting subjects, it is a decided success."—*Athenæum*.

STUDIES in LITERATURE,

1789-1877. By EDWARD DOWDEN, LL.D., Author of 'Shakespeare: his Mind and Art.' Large post 8vo. cloth, price 12s.

"Written with extreme care... We return thanks to Professor Dowden for certainly the most thoughtful book of literary comment which we have seen for a long time."—*Academy*.

The RIGHTS of an ANIMAL.

By EDWARD BYRON NICHOLSON, Author of 'The Christ Child, and other Poems.' Crown 8vo. cloth, price 3s. 6d.

C. KEGAN PAUL & Co, 1, Paternoster-square.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

NEW AND CHOICE BOOKS FOR ALL READERS.

LIFE OF THE PRINCE CONSORT, Vol. IV.
 INTERMISSIONS OF THEOPHASTUS SUCH
 CESAR: a Sketch, by James Anthony Froude
 LIFE OF ROBERT DICK, by Samuel Smiles
 LIFE OF DR. DUFF, by Dr. George Smith
 THE LOVER'S TALK, by Alfred Tennyson
 MONTAIGNE'S MORALS OF THE WEST. Vol. VI.
 MOVEMENTS IN RELIGIOUS THOUGHT, by Dr. Plumtree
 LAWES'S PROBLEMS OF LIFE AND MIND. Third Series
 THE KING'S SECRET, by the Duc de Broglie
 WAR IN BULGARIA, by Valentine Baker
 LIFE OF BISHOP SELWY, by W. H. Tucker
 TRAVELS IN THE CZECHS, by R. L. Stevenson
 IN TRIPS IN THE TRANSVAAL, by Mrs. Hutchinson
 PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF SIR GILBERT SCOTT
 SCOTT'S LECTURES ON MEDIEVAL ARCHITECTURE
 LECTURES ON FRENCH POETS, by W. H. Pollock
 HISTORY OF OUR OWN TIMES, by Justin McCarthy
 LIFE AND TIMES OF STERIN, by J. R. Seeley
 MY COMMAND IN SOUTH AFRICA, by General Cunyngnam
 AMONG THE NEGROES, by Lady Anne Blunt
 LIFE WORK IN PALMISTRY, by C. R. Conder
 HOLIDAYS IN EASTERN FRANCE, by M. Betham Edwards
 LONDONIANA, by Edward Walford
 THE GOVERNMENT OF M. THIERS, by Jules Simon
 TRAVELS IN ARABIA, &c., by Isabel Burton
 A VOYAGE TO THE POLAR SEA, by Sir G. Nares
 TOUR IN MOROCCO, by Sir J. D. Hooker
 LECTURES ON ART, by E. J. Poynter
 AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN
 LIFE OF C. J. MATTHEWS, edited by C. Dickens
 THE DATA OF ETHICS, by Herbert Spencer
 NORTHWARD HO! by Captain A. H. Markham
 MEMOIR OF HENRY COMPTON, by his Sons
 LIFE OF CHARLES LEVER, by W. J. Fitzpatrick
 SELECTION FROM THE SERMONS OF DR. NEWMAN
 THE LORD'S PRAYER, by Dean Vaughan
 NOTES OF A NATURALIST, by H. N. Moseley
 PRINCE'S JOURNALS OF AN ARTIST IN INDIA
 ROYAL WINDSOR, by W. Hepworth Dixon
 LIFE AND LETTERS OF DEAN HOOK
 LIFE OF J. M. W. TURNER, by P. G. Hamerton
 BISMARCK IN THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR
 THE EASTERN QUESTION, by the Duke of Argyll
 MEMOIR OF MRS. JAMESON, by Mrs. Macpherson
 VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES, by Sir George Campbell
 ROMANIA AND BRITISH GUANA, by J. V. B. Whetnam
 SKETCHES FROM FRENCH HISTORY, by T. A. Trollope
 MEMOIRS OF FRANCES, BARONESS HUNTER
 BRUGSCH-BEY'S EGYPT UNDER THE PHARAOHS
 MEMOIR OF REV. JOHN RUSSELL, OF TORDOVS
 THROUGH THE DARK CONTINENT, by H. M. Stanley
 A VOYAGE IN THE "SUEBIA", by Mrs. Brassey
 THE PEOPLE OF TURKEY, by a Consul's Wife
 CAUSE OF THE "CHALLENGER," by W. J. S. Spry
 BERNARD'S RIDE THROUGH ASIA MINOR
 ROUSED ABOUT THE CARPATHIANS, by A. F. Crosse
 ON TREK IN THE TRANSVAAL, by Harriet Roche
 AMONG THE SPANISH PEOPLE, by H. J. Rose
 JOURNEY THROUGH KIOASSAN, by Col. MacGregor
 GOSSE'S LITERATURE OF NORTHERN EUROPE
 GLASSINGS OF PAST YEARS, by W. E. Gladstone
 THE ZOLUS AND OUR FRONTIERS, by T. J. Lucas
 THE TURKS IN INDIA, by H. G. Keen
 A NOOK IN THE ASPENINES, by Leader Scott
 CELEBRITIES AT HOME. Third Series
 ENGLISH GIRLS, by Mrs. G. S. Reaney
 HISTORY OF AFGHANISTAN, by Colonel Malleson
 WILKIE AND HIS PREDECESSORS, by Professor Lechler
 CYPRUS, by R. H. Lamb—THE SLAVE, by Dr. Maclear
 THE GREAT THIRST LAND, by Parker Gilmore
 VISIT TO SOUTH AMERICA, by Edwin Clark
 AFGHANISTAN AND THE AFGHANS, by H. W. Bellew
 GREEN'S HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE, Vol. III.
 LIFE OF COUNT MOLTEKE, by W. Müller
 ROUND THE WORLD IN SIX MONTHS, by E. S. Bridges
 THE WILD BEASTS OF INDIA, by G. P. Sanderson
 PHAN AND THE MALAYS, by Major McNair
 SAINTLY WORKERS, by Canon Farrar
 LECTURES ON RELIGION, by F. Max Müller
 OUR ENGLISH BIBLE, by Dr. Stoughton
 THE ART OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY, by Dr. Gore
 THE THEORY OF DEVELOPMENT, by Canon Mozley
 SOCIAL PROBLEMS, by J. T. Thomson
 PLEASANT WAYS IN SCIENCE, by R. A. Proctor
 OUR ESTABLISHED CHURCH, by Rev. Morris Fuller
 VOYAGE, by Col. Hamley—DROPS, by W. Minto
 MRS. MACQUOID'S PICTURES FROM NORMANDY
 ARROWS IN THE AIR, by Rev. H. R. Haweis
 MISCELLANIES, by Bishop Wordsworth
 MIXED ESSAYS, by Matthew Arnold
 READINGS IN MELBOURNE, by Sir A. Michie

ADDRESSES AND LECTURES, by Sir John Lubbock
 RECORDS OF A GILGARD, by Frances Kemble
 DRAMATIC IDYLS, by Robert Browning
 THE SATSUMA REBELS, by A. H. Mounsey
 TRACERAT, by Anthony Trollope
 A YEAR IN A LANCASHIRE GARDEN, by H. Bright
 SELECTED CORRESPONDENCE OF MACVY NAPIER
 GREEKS AND GOTES, a Study, by Isaac Taylor
 THE POPE AND THE KING, by A. Gallenga
 MEMOIRALS OF THE SAVOY, by W. J. Loftie
 MEMOIR OF MATTHEW DAVENPORT HILL
 WILD LIFE IN A SOUTHERN COUNTY
 PIONEERING IN BRAZIL, by T. P. Bigg-Wither
 BLIND MAN'S HOLIDAY: ESSAYS, by W. W. Fenn
 COWDER CLARET'S RECOLLECTIONS OF WRITERS
 LITERARY STUDIES, by Walter Bagehot
 BALLADS AND SONNETS, by Alexander Anderson
 MEMOIR OF DR. DAUNT—MEMOIRALS OF DR. GREGG
 THE LATER EVANGELICAL FATHERS, by M. Seeley
 TITIAN, by R. F. Heath—CARL'S ESSAYS ON ART
 THE LANE AND THE FIELD, by Rev. F. G. Wood
 THE SEA-SHORE, by Dr. Duncan
 THE WOODLANDS, by M. C. Cooke
 MOUNTAIN AND MOOR, AND UNDERGROUND, by J. Taylor
 MODERN FRENCHMEN, by P. G. Hamerton
 BRITISH CYPRUS, by W. Hepworth Dixon
 LIFE OF SIR GARRET WOLSKLEY
 NOTES OF MY LIFE, by Archdeacon Denison
 HISTORICAL ESSAYS, by Canon Mozley
 MEMOIR OF THE REV. FRANCIS HODGSON
 SKETCHES OF OLD COMPANIES, by H. C. Malin
 MOULIERE, by Mrs. Oliphant—SPENCER, by Dean Church
 LIFE AND LETTERS OF SYDNEY DOBELL
 MOSS FROM A ROLLING STONE, by C. A. Payton
 JOURNAL AND CORRESPONDENCE OF MAJOR ARBUTT
 LIFE OF GEORGE MOORE, by Samuel Smiles
 SENIOR'S CONVERSATIONS WITH M. THIERS, &c.
 LIFE OF LORD BRACONSFIELD, by T. P. O'Connor
 PUBLIC LIFE OF THE EARL OF BRACONSFIELD
 LIFE AND LETTERS OF REV. W. PEARCE
 EGYPT AS IT IS, by J. C. McCuan
 THE KHEDIVE'S EGYPT, by Edwin de Leon
 LIFE IN JAPAN, by E. Warren Clark
 FROM KULJA TO LO-NOR, by Col. Prejevalsky
 THE TRANSVAAL OF TO-DAY, by A. Aylward
 MODERN INDIA, by Monier Williams
 ENGLISH FOLK-LORE, by Rev. T. F. T. Dyer
 OUR WOODLAND TREES, by F. G. Heath
 NORTH ITALIAN FOLK, by Mrs. Conyns Carr
 HOUSEHOLD ORGANIZATION, by Mrs. Caddy
 THE TEACHER, by J. R. Diakiston
 THE TRÉFÈRE FRANÇAIS, by A. B. Cochran
 A MINISTRY OF HEALTH, by Dr. Richardson
 LEISURE-TIME STUDIES, by Andrew Wilson
 PARADISE IN SCIENCE, by Dr. Haeckel
 A VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD, by Archdeacon Gray
 SPORT ON THE NEPAUL FRONTIER, by "Maori"
 DIVINE LEGATION OF CHRIST, by Rev. T. W. Fowle
 SOCIAL POLITICS, by Arthur Arnold
 LIFE OF REV. JOHN WILSON, OF BOMBAY
 LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF HONORÉ DE BALZAC
 STIRRING TIMES IN JERUSALEM, by James Finn
 MEMOIRS OF MADAME DE STAAL DE LAUNAY
 WARREN HASTINGS, by Captain L. J. Trotter
 MEMOIR OF LADY CHATFIELD, by E. H. Dering
 LIFE OF GEORGE COMBE, by Charles Gibbon
 ADVENTUROUS LIVES, by B. H. Becker
 LIFE OF YAKOUB BEG, by Demetrius Boulger
 CATHERINE OF SIENA, by Josephine Butler
 THE FRENCH REVOLUTION, by Henri Van Laun
 BRITISH BURNHAM, by Captain C. J. F. S. Forbes
 ALPINE ASCENTS, by H. Schütz-Wilson
 VOYAGE OF A PATER CANOE, by N. H. Bishop
 BURMA, PAST AND PRESENT, by Lieut.-Gen. Fytche
 PARADOXICAL PHILOSOPHY—PHILOGOCHISTS
 THE CATHEDRAL, by Bishop Benson
 HINTON'S CHAPTERS ON THE ART OF THINKING
 PHOTUS AND AMADREUS, Edited by A. De Vere
 SCIENCE LECTURES AT SOUTH KESSINGTON
 THE BIBLE AND CRITICISM, by Dr. Rainy
 GOSWART'S REPRESENTATIVE NOCONFORMISTS
 THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND, by T. W. Gudgeon
 BURNS, by Principal Shairp—BRIAN BORE
 FLORELEGIUM ANANTIS, by Coventry Patmore
 LIFE AND TIMES OF HADON, by James Spedding
 MEMOIR OF HENRY VINCENT, by Rev. W. Doring
 ESSAYS AND STUDIES, by John Skelton
 HIBERNIA VESTALIA, by M. O'Connor Morris
 THE CLASSIC PORTS, by W. T. Dobson
 SKETCHES AND STUDIES IN ITALY, by J. A. Symonds
 SIX MONTHS IN ASCENSION, by Mrs. Gill
 WANDERINGS IN PATAGONIA, by Julius Beerbolm

VICTOR EMANUEL II. KING OF ITALY, by G. S. Godkin
 THE YOUTH OF QUEEN ELIZABETH, by L. Wiesener
 THE KABEL INSURRECTION, by Sir Vincent Eyre
 GALILEO GALILEI, by Carl Von Gebler
 MURPHY'S RAMBLES IN NORTH-WESTERN AMERICA
 THE AFGHAN QUESTION, by the Duke of Argyll
 THE FLOWERS OF THE SKY, by R. A. Proctor
 EARLY CHURCH HISTORY, by Dean Merivale
 SPORT IN BRITISH BURNHAM, by Lieut.-Col. Pollok
 STUDIES IN PHILOSOPHY, by Professor Knight
 PICTURES OF THE PAST, by F. H. Grundy
 EGYPT UNDER ISMAIL PACHA, by Blanchard Jerrold
 LIFE OF ERNST ARNDT—LIFE OF F. CHOPIN
 THE FAIRYLAND OF SCIENCE, by A. R. Buckley
 TREK OR AGOSTICISM, by Rev. B. Maitland
 OLD PARIS, by Lady Catherine C. Jackson
 PATCHWORK, by Frederick Locker
 THE ENGLISH ARMY, by Major A. Griffiths
 PRINCE BISMARCK'S LETTERS, 1844 to 1870
 LIFE OF SIR JOSHUA WALMSLEY, by his Son
 WORK AMONG WORKING MEN, by Ellice Hopkins
 STOUTON'S RELIGIOUS IN ENGLAND, 1702-1800
 WALFORD'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND FROM 1015
 EUROPE AND ASIA, by J. S. Stuart-Glenie
 WALCOTT'S CHURCH WORK IN ENGLISH MINISTERS
 FARMING FOR PLEASURE, by Arthur Roland
 BROWN'S ETHICS OF GEORGE ELIOT'S WORKS
 FROM EGYPT TO PALESTINE, by S. C. Bartlett
 MONTAIGNE, by Rev. W. Lucas Collins
 GUEST'S LECTURES OF THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND
 RELATIONS OF MIND AND BRAIN, by H. Caldwell
 ENGLAND AND RUSSIA, by Demetrius Boulger
 DUNKIN'S OBITUARY NOTICES OF ASTRONOMERS
 ONE GENERATION OF A NORFOLK HOUSE
 ARNOLD'S ROMAN SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION
 MACHIAVELLI AND HIS TIMES, by Professor Villari
 TROPICAL NATURE, by A. R. Wallace
 OUR OLD CHURCH, by Thomas Hughes
 SIR WALTER SCOTT, by Richard H. Hutton
 MY EXPERIENCES OF A LITERARY ARTIST
 THE RENAISSANCE IN FRANCE, by Mrs. Pattison
 SKETCHES OF HUNTING, &c., by F. F. Whitehurst
 OXFORD, by Algernon M. M. Stedman
 OUR OLD ACTORS, by Henry Barton Baker
 SKETCHES OF THE REFORMATION, by Rev. F. G. Lee
 THE ENGLISH CHURCH IN THE 16TH CENTURY
 SAVONAROLA AND HIS TIMES, by W. H. Clark
 DIDEROT AND THE ENCYCLOPEDIA, by J. Morley
 REMINISCENCES, by Lord Teignmouth
 THE ENGLISH REFORMATION, by Dr. Gekkie
 MEMOIR OF WILLIAM HARVEY, by R. Willis
 THE INDIAN MUTINY, by Colonel Maitland
 THE RIGHTS OF AN ANIMAL, by E. B. Nicholson
 LESLIE'S ESSAYS IN POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY
 RECOLLECTIONS OF DR. DUFF, by Rev. Lal. R. Day
 LIFE OF ST. HUGH OF AVAUX, by Rev. G. G. Perry
 RESIDENCE IN NEW ZEALAND, by Rev. J. Buller
 MIDIAN REVISITED, by Captain R. F. Burton
 THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, by Gratian Geary
 TRAVELS OF DR. AND MADAME HELPER IN STRIA
 A TOUR IN AMERICA, by H. Hussey Vivian
 DIGBY'S FAMINE CAMPAIGN IN SOUTHERN INDIA
 LIFE IN ASIATIC TURKEY, by Rev. E. J. Davis
 THE PUNJAB FRONTIER, by Lord Punjaub
 ON FOOT IN SPAIN, by Major Campion
 FROM A QUIET PLACE: Sermons, by A. K. H. B.
 EDUCATION AS A SCIENCE, by Alexander Bain
 THE CLASSIC PREACHERS OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH
 THE HEBREW UTOPIA, by W. F. Adeney
 ANTI-THIRIST THEORIES, by Robert Flint
 THE HUMAN SPECIES, by A. de Quatrefages
 OUTLINES OF FIELD GEOLOGY, by A. Gekkie
 THE TELEPHONE, &c., by Count du Moncel
 PRIMITIVE MANNERS AND CUSTOMS, by J. Farrer
 SCIENTIFIC MEMOIRS, by J. W. Draper
 EVOLUTION, OLD AND NEW, by Samuel Butler
 LOCKYER'S STUDIES IN SPECTRUM ANALYSIS
 THE SERMON ON THE MOUNT, by H. J. Coleridge
 THE EVOLUTION OF MAN, by Dr. Haeckel
 MATTHEW'S GROVE OF THE SPIRIT OF CHRISTIANITY
 FOREGLEANERS OF CHRISTIANITY, by C. N. Scott
 THE HAMPTON LECTURES, 1878, by Rev. C. Wright
 DANTE: an Essay, by Dean Church
 THE SECRET OF SUCCESS, by W. H. D. Adams
 COVER-SIDE SKETCHES, by J. Nevill Fitt
 FREE-TRADE AND PROTECTION, by Henry Fawcett
 THE IRISH BAR, by J. R. O'Flanagan
 IS MY INDIAN GARDEN, by Phil. Robinson
 THE ENGLISH LAKE DISTRICTS, by William Knight
 NATURAL HISTORY, by Edward Lockwood
 OUR RAILWAYS, by Joseph Parslow
 WALFORD'S PLEASANT DAYS IN PLEASANT PLACES

ALL THE BEST NEW NOVELS, AND MANY OTHER WORKS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

See MUDIE'S LIBRARY CIRCULAR, New Edition, now ready, postage free on application.

All the Books on the above List may also be obtained, with the least possible delay, by all Subscribers to

MUDIE'S LIBRARY, BARTON EXCHANGE, MANCHESTER,

And (by order) from all Booksellers in connexion with the Library.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY (Limited), NEW OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

CITY OFFICE: 2, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

NEW WORKS NOW READY.

IN TENTS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

By Mrs. HUTCHINSON.

Saturday Review.

"Entertaining throughout, with admirable descriptions of the Boers."

Spectator.

"We have never read a more lively or graphic volume of travels."

THE FIRST VIOLIN.

Popular Edition, in crown 8vo. price 6s.

The KING of SWEDEN'S MEMOIR
of CHARLES the TWELFTH. 8vo. 2 Fine Portraits, 12s.

The ODES of HORACE. First Book.

Translated into English Verse by J. J. LONSDALE. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

VIVIAN THE BEAUTY,

A New Serial Story by ANNIE EDWARDES,

To be commenced in the AUGUST NUMBER of
THE TEMPLE BAR MAGAZINE.

POPULAR NOVELS

AT ALL THE LIBRARIES.

"NO SURRENDER." By Ernst
WEINER, Author of 'Success; and How He Won It,'
&c. 3 vols.MR. WARDEN'S 'CROSSFORD.'
2 vols."In 'Crossford' the reader seems to breathe the air again. Mr. Warden knows the country thoroughly. The scene is in the West Country, among the moors and about the sea coast. The author shows talent in describing people and in writing very pretty and natural love scenes."—*Athenæum*.MISS KATHERINE BATES'S
EGYPTIAN BONDS. 2 vols.

VALERIA: a Story of Venice. 1 vol.

Next week, in 3 vols.

The AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY.

BENTLEY'S EMPIRE LIBRARY.

Volumes well printed on good paper, and neatly bound, price Half-a-Crown each.

MY QUEEN. By Mrs. G. W. God-
FREY, Author of 'Dolly: a Pastoral,' &c.FIVE YEARS' PENAL SER-
VITUDE. By One who
Endured it.LAND o' the LEAL. By the
Author of 'Comin' Thro'
the Rye.'A VERY SIMPLE STORY,
and WILD MIKE. By
Florence Montgomery, Au-
thor of 'Misunderstood,' &c.BLUE STOCKING. By Mrs.
Annie Edwards, Author of
'Archie Lovell,' &c.ARCHIBALD MALMAISON. By
JULIAN HAWTHORNE. [Now ready.]RICHARD BENTLEY & SON, New Burlington-street,
Publishers in Ordinary to Her Majesty the Queen.HURST & BLACKETT'S
NEW WORKS.

HOLIDAYS in EASTERN FRANCE.

By M. BETHAM-EDWARDS, Author of 'A Winter with the
Swallows,' &c. 8vo. with Illustrations, 1s.
"Miss Edwards passed her holidays last summer in visiting a sin-
gularly interesting and beautiful country. Her present volume,
written in the same pleasant style as that which described her wander-
ings in Western France, is so much the more to be recommended
that its contents are fresher and more novel."—*Saturday Review*.
"Readers of this work will find plenty of fresh information about
some of the most delightful parts of France. The descriptions of
scenery are as graphic as the sketches of character are lifelike."—*Globe*.
"A book of some value, full of pleasant light reading, and containing
a good deal of information."—*Academy*.

RORAIMA and BRITISH GUIANA;

with a Glance at Bermuda, the West Indies, and the Spanish Main.
By J. W. BODDAM-WHEATHAM, Author of 'Across Central
America,' &c. 8vo. with Map and Illustrations, 1s.
"A highly instructive book of travel."—*Messenger*.

ROUND the WORLD in SIX

MONTHS. By Lieut.-Colonel E. S. BRIDGES, Grenadier Guards.
1 vol. 8vo. 15s."This volume will be found both amusing and useful."—*Athenæum*.

LONDONIANA. By Edward Wal-

FORD, M.A., Author of 'The County Families,' &c. 2 vols. 21s.

"These volumes are interesting and entertaining."—*John Bull*.
"There is variety and amusement in Mr. Walford's volumes."—*Poll-Magazine*.

The YOUTH of QUEEN ELIZA-

BETH. Edited from the French of L. WISSENER. By CHAR-
LOTTE M. YONGE, Author of 'The Hair of Redclyffe,' &c. 2 vols.
crown 8vo. 21s."M. Wissemer is to be complimented on the completeness, accuracy,
and research shown in this most interesting work."—*Athenæum*.

POPULAR NOVELS.

DORCAS. By Georgiana M. Craik.
3 vols.SIR GIBBIE. By George Mac
DONALD, L.L.D. 3 vols."Sir Gibbie" is a book of genius."—*Poll-Magazine*.
"This book has power, pathos, and humour. There is not a character
which is not lifelike."—*Athenæum*.GLENMAVIS. By Agnes Smith,
Author of 'Ellie Maxwell,' &c. 3 vols."A bright, clever, and interesting novel. The plot is artistically
worked out, the characters are drawn with striking fidelity, and the
interest never for a moment flags."—*Court Journal*.GENISTA. By Mrs. Randolph, Author
of 'Gentianella,' &c. 3 vols."Genista" is certain to add to its author's reputation. The plot is
of absorbing interest, and the heroine is one of the most natural and
sympathetic creations of modern fiction."—*Pest*.ORANGE LILY. By the Author of
'Queenie,' &c. 2 vols."Orange Lily" is a tale of Northern Irish life. The story is told
with both pathos and humour."—*Athenæum*.
"This is a really charming story."—*Spectator*.COWARD CONSCIENCE. By F. W.
ROBINSON, Author of 'Grandmother's Money,' &c. 3 vols."Coward Conscience" is likely to be one of the popular novels of the
season. It is original and very well written."—*Morning Post*.RHONA. By Mrs. Forrester, Author
of 'Viva,' 'Mignon,' &c. THIRD EDITION. 3 vols.MADELON LEMOINE. By Mrs.
LEITH ADAMS, Author of 'Winstowe,' &c. 3 vols. [Next week.]

CHEAP EDITIONS.

Each Work complete in 1 vol. price 5s. (any of which can be had
separately), elegantly printed and bound, and illustrated by
Sir J. GILBERT MILLAIS, HUNT, LEECH, POYNTER, FOSTER,
TENNIEL, SANDYS, E. HUGHES, SAMBOURNE, &c.HURST & BLACKETT'S
STANDARD LIBRARY

OF CHEAP EDITIONS OF POPULAR MODERN WORKS.

Sam Slick's Nature and Human Nature.	Lost and Saved. By the Hon. Mrs. Norton.
John Halifax, Gentleman.	Barbara's History. By Amelia R. Edwards.
The Crescent and the Cross. By Elliot Warburton.	Life of Irving. By Mrs. Oliphant.
Nathalie. By Miss Kavanagh.	Sam Slick's American Humour.
A Woman's Thoughts about Women. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'	No Church.
Adam Graeme. By Mrs. Oliphant.	Christian's Mistake. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'
Sam Slick's Wise Sawe.	Alec Forbes. By George Mac Donald, L.L.D.
Cardinal Wiseman's Popes.	A Noble Life. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'
A Life for a Life. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'	Diakon's New America.
Leigh Hunt's Old Court Suburb.	Robert Falconer. By George Mac Donald, L.L.D.
Margaret and her Bridesmaids.	The Woman's Kingdom. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'
Sam Slick's Old Judge.	Annals of an Eventful Life. By G. W. Dunsen, D.C.L.
Darwin. By Elliot Warburton.	David Elginrod. By George Mac Donald, L.L.D.
The Valley of a Hundred Fires.	A Brave Lady. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'
The Laird of Noriaw. By Mrs. Oliphant.	Hammer. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'
The Englishwoman in Italy.	Sam Slick's Americans at Home.
Nothing New. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'	The Finked Wagon. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'
Freer's Life of Jeanne d'Albret.	A Rose in June. By Mrs. Oliphant.
The Valley of a Hundred Fires.	My Little Lady. By E. Frances Poynter.
Burke's Romance of the Forum.	Phoebe, Junior. By Mrs. Oliphant.
Adèle. By Miss Kavanagh.	Life of Marie Antoinette. By Professor C. D. Yonge.
Studies from Life. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'	
Grandmother's Money.	
Jefferson's Book about Doctors.	
Mistress Maid. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'	
Les Misérables. By Victor Hugo.	
St. Olave's.	

GEOGRAPHY.

STANFORD'S COMPENDIUM

OF

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

BASED ON 'HELLWALD'S 'DIE ERDE UND IHRE VOLKER.'
With Ethnological Appendices by A. H. KEANE, M.A.I.

AFRICA.

Edited and Extended by

KEITH JOHNSTON, F.R.G.S.

Large post 8vo. cloth gilt, with 16 Maps and Diagrams, and
68 Illustrations, 21s."Nothing so complete on the subject of Africa has yet been published. Every region of it—the Atlas district, the Sahara, the Sudan, the Nile Valley, the Equatorial Lakes, the Southern Colonies—is treated separately. Climate, population, products, are all separately described. Every region has its own careful map, besides a number of physical diagrams, illustrating the rainfall, ethnology, and philology of the country. It is, in short, a complete encyclopædia of the continent, which will be very useful to all who wish to follow the track of recent discovery."—*Guardian*."Mr. Keith Johnston's volume is almost as perfect as a book about Africa can at present be. The arrangement which divides the continent into sections, each with its own sectional map, its pretty views of towns and natives, rivers and mountains, its statistics, so far as Africa possesses statistics, of trade, and government, and population, enable the reader to move from point to point with almost as much of entertainment as of instruction."—*Graphic*.CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST
INDIES, AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Edited and Extended by

H. W. BATES, F.R.G.S.,

Author of 'The Naturalist on the Amazon.'

Large post 8vo. cloth, with 13 Maps and 73 Illustrations, 21s.

"Equal in every respect to the first number of series published, namely, 'Africa.' If the remaining volumes of the series are edited in the same masterly manner as this on 'Central and South America'—and from the names announced in connexion with them there can be no doubt that they will be—the English reading public may be congratulated on possessing in these volumes a compendium of geography and travel unsurpassed in this or any other language."—*Geographical Magazine*."Open it where you will the attention is arrested, and you are irresistibly tempted to read on; while its methodical arrangement, with the copious index, must make it exceedingly valuable as a work of reference. The volume is infinitely more entertaining than many novels that are far above the average, while it contains in itself the materials for any amount of romance."—*Poll-Magazine*.

AUSTRALASIA.

Edited and Extended by

A. R. WALLACE, F.R.G.S.,

Author of 'The Malay Archipelago,' 'Geographical Distribution of Animals,' &c.

Large post 8vo. cloth, with 20 Maps and 56 Illustrations, 21s.

"The pains that Mr. Wallace has taken to obtain full and recent information on all parts of his vast subject must have been extraordinary, and the result is nearly all that could be desired. We doubt if in any one work so much trustworthy information is obtainable on a part of the world always interesting, and about which knowledge generally is defective and most inaccurate."—*Times*."The maps are not only very numerous, but of admirable construction, more than supplying the place of the most voluminous atlas. The statistics, as well as the physical and geographical treatment of the Australian Colonies, are exceedingly full, and brought up to the latest dates, while the difficult but necessary apportionment of space to botanical, geological, zoological, and ethnological details is very successfully managed. Indeed the book, like its predecessors, is not only a valuable book of reference, but one that can be read continuously with profit and with pleasure."—*Reveries*.

In preparation, completing the Series,

EUROPE. Edited and Extended by Prof.
A. C. RAMSAY, L.L.D. F.R.S., Director-General of the Geological
Survey of the United Kingdom, Author of 'Physical Geology and
Geography of Great Britain.'ASIA. Edited and Extended by Col. Henry
YULE, C.B. F.R.G.S., Author of 'Travels of Marco Polo.'NORTH AMERICA. Edited and Extended
by Prof. F. V. HAYDEN, of the United States Geological Survey.

London: EDWARD STANFORD, 55, Charing Cross, S.W.

SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1879.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
THE LIFE OF CHARLES MATHEWS	7
LEFROY'S MEMORIALS OF THE BERMUDAS.. ..	9
COMBES'S PRINCIPLES OF EDUCATION	9
LOW'S TOUR IN SREYLAND	10
COPPÉE'S POEMS	11
NOVELS OF THE WEEK	12
THEOLOGICAL LITERATURE	14
SCHOOL-BOOKS	15
LIBRARY TABLE—LIST OF NEW BOOKS	16
PYGMALION; NOTES FROM LISBON; KAIRAH-I-HIND;	16-17
NOTES FROM PARIS	17
LIBRARY GOSSEP	18-20
SCIENCE—LIBRARY TABLE; THE RUSSIAN SURVEY OF	18-20
THE OXUS; GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES; SOCIETIES; MEET-	18-20
INGS; GOSSEP	18-20
FINE ARTS—CON'S NOTES ON DERBYSHIRE CHURCHES;	21-24
LIBRARY TABLE; MR. RASSAM'S DISCOVERIES; EX-	21-24
CAVATIONS AT OLYMPIA; THE BRONZE GATES FROM	21-24
BALAWAT; GOSSEP	21-24
MUSIC—MASSENET'S 'IL RE DI LAHORE'; HER MAJESTY'S	24-26
THEATRE; MUSICAL UNION; PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY;	24-26
CONCERTS; GOSSEP	24-26
DRAMA—THE WEEK; GOSSEP	26-27

LITERATURE

The Life of Charles James Mathews: chiefly Autobiographical. With Selections from his Correspondence and Speeches. Edited by Charles Dickens. 2 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

ALL that is strange, diversified, alluring, and uncomfortable in the life of an actor is illustrated in the career of Charles Mathews. For nearly forty years he was prominently before the public, and during that long period he was fêted, caressed, buffeted. Surfeited at one time with every form of stimulating fare, a prey at another to every variety of discomfort and humiliation; now borne on the tide of fortune into the haven of wealth, now left by a receding wave stranded on the bleakest coast of humiliation and debt, he almost realized in his life the more famous than grammatical description by Byron of the Bridge of Sighs, and had "a palace and a prison on each hand." At one moment a duchess is more than his amanuensis or secretary, writing his letters for him and signing them in his name without even allowing him to read them; at another he is seen one of a score of prisoners in a single cell under such circumstances of companionship and treatment that he professes himself driven almost to madness, and expresses his conviction that, with the exception of handcuffs or fetters, no malefactor nor felon could have been more severely treated.

That his life should have been thus typically precarious is the more remarkable, since he began his career comparatively late, and avoided most of the snares and pitfalls that ordinarily beset the struggling artist. At the period when he made his first appearance at the Olympic he was over thirty years of age, and sufficiently known to receive friendly letters of encouragement from men like Sir W. Molesworth and Lord Mulgrave. Something, indeed, like an absolute "sensation" was produced in "society" by his adoption of the stage, and George Henry Lewes has devoted a couple of pages to a description of the circumstances attending that *début*, of which he speaks as "forming a pleasant landing-place" in his memory. To the poverty of the language it is probably attributable that Lewes, who at the time of this performance was eighteen years of age, speaks of it as a landing-stage, whereas it was, in fact, a port of departure. He continues:—

"The incomparable Liston delayed his departure from the stage in order to protect the *début* of the son of his old colleague and friend, and there have been few *débuts* more curiously expected and more cordially welcomed. It was known to 'the boxes' that Charles Mathews had been made a pet of in many aristocratic families, and had acted in private circles in Rome, Florence, and Naples with singular success. It was known to 'the pit' (in those days there were no stalls) that the son of the public favourite, though trained as an architect, had resolved to quit Pugin for Thespis; and as the Olympic, under the management of Madame Vestris, was the theatre of the elegances and the home of pleasant mirthfulness, the appearance of the young artist at this theatre was in itself an event."—"On Actors and the Art of Acting," p. 60.

It is fair to Charles Mathews to say that the promise of this *début* was fulfilled. As an actor he never failed. It was the custom in his last years to speak of him still as the youngest-looking actor on the stage, when indeed he had grown to appear the very oldest. Still he retained to the end the allegiance of the public, and, old man as he was, he died in harness. It was management that plunged him into difficulties, and it was only when he had thrown that to the winds that he enjoyed serenity. It is curious and satisfactory to notice that the whole of his painful experiences were crowded into manhood and middle age, and that his youth and his old age were alike untroubled.

Of the six hundred and fifty pages assigned to his biography, something less than half deals with his career as an actor. The first volume is wholly occupied with his early life, and with that portion of it especially in which, with a view of continuing his studies as an architect, he was travelling in Italy, France, and other portions of continental Europe. At this time his spirits were exuberant, and the diary that he kept and the letters that he wrote overflow with animal spirits and vivacity. It is characteristic, indeed, of the man that it is only when things prosper with him that he is active in correspondence or careful to keep up the diary, which forms an important portion of the work now issued. In his life then, as in other things, including his art, he seems to repeat the old lesson of the dial plate, "Horas non numero nisi serenas."

With the commencement of Mathews's autobiography the book begins. Nothing that is supplied is more characteristic of the man than this exordium:—

"Gibbon, the historian, was said to have had no nose at all, only an apology for one, and Gibber calls his autobiography, in the same sense, an 'Apology' for his life, not deeming the work sufficiently complete to bear its more extended meaning. But it is not with this signification that I offer an apology for mine: I give it in its literal and simple acceptance, for, if ever any man's life needed an apology, mine is the one. I have flown in the face of the world and its prejudices—have followed my own course through good and evil in my own way—have set at defiance what are generally denominated the laws of propriety—and have forfeited all claim to what is called by the world respectability. I have been put down for a reckless, extravagant, devil-may-care fellow, without principle or feeling; and though I have been fortunate enough to retain popularity through all my difficulties, and in spite of these universally believed failings, I cannot shut my eyes to the conviction that I have merely enjoyed the same

sort of sympathy with that granted to the scapegrace Charles Surface, and that amusement at my audacity has been in great measure the secret of the constant support and indulgence I have been favoured with. Now, I have a much better opinion of myself than the world at large entertains, and I am bold enough—or perhaps vain enough—to think that when I have told my own story, and have laid bare all the various motives and moving accidents that have swayed me in my career, it will be found I have not been such a bad fellow after all; and though a total disregard of the opinion of the world has certainly pervaded every action of my life, that disregard has only extended to what I chose to consider prejudices of society, and has never proceeded from callousness as to conduct resulting from want of honour or feeling. That I have laughed, and still laugh, at the poor, timid, conventional notions of a large portion of my fellow-men I confess, but I have the highest respect for all that is really good and worthy of admiration, and never have I for a moment lost sight of what I have considered essential to the position of a gentleman. It will be found, perhaps, as we proceed, that my notions on this subject are peculiar, and probably will not be accepted by the world. This I can't help; but, at any rate, in duty to myself, I am anxious to state my case plainly, and have my character, such as it is, clearly understood. I have grinned through all my trials, and have allowed no one to witness those moments of depression and agony that I have suffered in private. With a light heart, a good digestion, a cheerful mind, excellent health, and an independent spirit, I have been able to cope with all the small ills of life that are so often magnified into irretrievable misfortunes, and preserve my equilibrium in the midst of the many social earthquakes, which, had I been a 'serious man,' and 'highly respectable,' would most probably have driven me to despair."

For this defence there is, it must be confessed, some justification. Not once in the volume is Mathews presented in the light in which it was customary socially to regard him. We do, indeed, once or twice find men who come to arrest him paying his debts, but the circumstances under which they do this are far less extravagant than those ordinarily named. Another time we hear of a claim for a sum of money, which is preserved, being endorsed with particulars of a fresh loan negotiated with the bearer. In his early life, however, Mathews seems to have been so economical in expenditure as to secure the approval not only of his mother, whose faith in him, like her love for him, was unwavering, but of his father. In 1827, when Mathews was twenty-four years of age, his father, in answer to a request for money, says:—

"So far from feeling that your demands have fallen heavily upon me, I am inclined to applaud your prudence and admire your regularity. I do not conceive that you have required more of me than it is my duty to bestow upon you, and be assured, my dear boy, that I have only to look around me to congratulate myself that I possess a son who has so much consideration for his father's feelings as you have."

If in subsequent days he bore up against a succession of reverses, this does not appear to have sprung from want of sensibility, but from a determination not to give way, but to wear a bold front against misfortune. Nor are there more proofs of the want of feeling that has been imputed to him. A rebuke sometimes levelled against him about his conduct upon the occasion of public demonstrations in his favour was almost like Launce's complaint of his dog, "My mother weeping, my father wailing, my sister crying, our maid

howling, our cat wringing her hands, and all our house in a great perplexity, yet did not this cruel-hearted cur shed one tear." That Mathews was capable of strong affection is shown frequently in his correspondence, and is especially noticeable in his letters upon the death of Nanini, an Italian servant, who had nursed him in Venice through a long illness, brought him over to England, and remained with him. Writing after this event, Mathews speaks of the shock as being almost more than he can bear, and continues that his tears prevent him from seeing what he is about. In many letters written about the time of the occurrence he refers to it, and always in language expressive of deep grief and abiding sense of loss.

It is indeed easy to believe that the Charles Mathews of popular report is a mere creation of a public that insists on meddling with actors, spoiling them, patting them on the back, interfering with their privacy, rendering their lives almost intolerable while it is making their fortunes, discussing them and their affairs, and according them everything except the kind of consideration which is most necessary to comfort and self-respect. Like many other actors, Mathews was shy and diffident with strangers. Among companions he knew and liked, he was, up to close on his death, a brilliant conversationalist, an exceptionally temperate man, and a very late sitter.

Mr. Dickens has discharged competently and gracefully his task of editor. So little obtrusion of self is there, it is only in the short prefatory explanation that we hear of him or recognize his existence. It is not his fault that the particulars concerning Charles Mathews's experiences, London or country, are few, and that there are preserved few records or stories of importance or interest concerning his stage contemporaries. The papers with which he deals had been arranged by Mathews himself, who, in the indulgence of a natural and pardonable sentiment, lingered over the time when he was travelling with Lord and Lady Blessington, caressed, fêted, and altogether spoiled by Lord and Lady Normanby, or picnicking in the wilds of Scotland with the Duke and Duchess of Bedford. To an old man looking backwards, the period of "daisy picking" is always the most seductive, and the details of his early life, interesting as they are, occupy too large a portion of the book. Here is a pleasant extract descriptive of his life at Perot:—

"You have no idea of the little paradise that it is. I begin quite to love the people and to fancy myself one of them. I am called by them all 'Sukey'; isn't that a sweet name? So spelt and pronounced in England it is anything but enchanting, but here the word is Greek, and means 'my soul' (*vide* Lord Byron), and is a term of the greatest affection. What would I not give that you could possess, through the means of some beneficent fairy, the glass that I have read of in some child's book, in which the possessor could behold at every moment of the day the absent person, and contemplate his occupations and situations. The first thing in the morning you would look in the glass (as you no doubt do as it is), and instead of beholding yourself in a laced night-cap with sky-blue bandeau, you would see me (but you must get up at three o'clock to do so) sitting on a stone bench, surrounded by half-a-dozen pretty, innocent girls; the one adjusting my head and tying on my worsted handkerchief, another lacing my sandals, and all occupied in the decoration of

their new-found toy. Near me you would see others, with their beautiful black hair hanging down to their waists, and undergoing the operation of plaiting, till it takes the most beautiful classic form that can be desired. Here and there, at intervals, are three or four fine tall lads, with ample moustachios, trotting to the fields on horseback, with large trusses of straw before them, and saddle-bags hanging on each side, displaying in their capacious gaping mouths (not the lads, but the saddle-bags) the store of brown bread and wine kegs for their banquet; and a young foal ambling after her aged mother, and now and then seizing her by her swishy tail, and kicking from pure fun and frolic. Then will pass by a little brown, bare-legged boy, with a flock of sheep, with here and there a reverend old ram, decorated with bells and red ribbons—a most picturesque group, making dust enough to smother the whole village."

And here a rather amusing adventure in connexion with Lord Blessington:—

"His lordship had passed two hours before, and as I was within twenty-five miles of Holyhead, I determined to leave my horse comfortable for the night, and proceed there; but owing to delays of all kinds, I did not arrive till two in the morning. 'Is Lord B. here?' 'Yes, sir,' 'That's all right,' said I. 'What time is he to be called in the morning?' 'At four, sir.' After two hours' sleep I got up, and asking for the room where he was to breakfast, I entered, and found him asleep in his cloak on the sofa. I thought I would astonish him out of his sleep, and began 'Early one morn a jolly brisk tar,' his favourite song. After getting through a verse he rose, and to my horror I discovered—a perfect stranger! I instantly recollected that Comte d'Orsay and his aide-de-camp were with him, and in great confusion began: 'Pardon, monsieur, j'ai croyé (*sic*) que c'étoit milord, mille pardons,' &c. 'Ah,' said the stranger, yawning, 'I was sure you were a Frenchman, sir, by your gaiety.' 'Mille pardons,' said I, and left the room in the character of a Mounseer Malbrook. I then went to Lord B.'s bedroom and knocked. 'Who's there?' 'Early one morn a jolly brisk tar.' 'By Jove, it's Mathews,' said his lordship, who was delighted to see me."

It is amusing to find Mathews challenging Comte d'Orsay, who seems to have been very rude and ill tempered, but subsequently made ample amends, and became a warm friend of the man he had offended. The accounts of Mathews's trips to America, Australia, and elsewhere are short, little else being supplied than the addresses he occasionally delivered. More importance is attached to his appearance in Paris, concerning which, as a remarkable feat for an English actor, Mathews was naturally proud. It is pleasant to find M. Sarcey pronouncing Mathews, in the first act of 'L'Homme Blasé,' superior to Arnal by reason of his "manières distinguées," and saying of him that he has "un naturel exquis et une incroyable finesse." Of the numberless criticisms passed upon Mathews few are preserved. The verdict of G. H. Lewes is given, and that of Shirley Brooks, written at the period of Mathews's departure for Australia, is also supplied. A letter from Mr. Planché addressed to Mathews expresses a very favourable opinion, which many playgoers will accept and approve.

It is not necessary to attempt an estimate of Mathews's position. Like most other English actors of the day, and especially such men as Alfred Wigan and Compton, he had a narrow range, and within that range was unsurpassable. His art was, indeed, rigorously limited by emotion, and in his later days he never made an attempt at pathos. As a biography Mr. Dickens's memoir is adequate. In days when

literature puts in so many claims, two volumes are as much as can justly be assigned Mathews. Still, for those who read for amusement, what is now given will be appetizing rather than satisfying. It speaks well sometimes for a banquet when the guest quitting it has still an appetite. There are a few excellent illustrations.

Memorials of the Discovery and Early Settlement of the Bermudas or Somers Islands. By Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. H. Lefroy, C.B., K.C.M.G., sometime Governor of the Bermudas. Vol. II. 1650-1687. (Longmans & Co.)

THE solution of the problem how small but independent insular communities shall be grouped and governed in these days may yet be aided by a more accurate knowledge of the moral foundations upon which they severally stand. Such is the opinion of General Lefroy, who was himself Governor for some time of the Bermudas, and speaks, therefore, with an authority which is entitled to consideration. It is pleasant to find in the completion of these 'Memorials' a justification of the gallant author's remarks. For these volumes are certainly calculated to stimulate and satisfy a spirit of intelligent inquiry, furnishing as they do innumerable aids, not without political value and significance, to the interpretation of the many marked characteristics of the Bermudas, and illustrating also, in a variety of ways, English social history in the seventeenth century.

General Lefroy is himself so satisfied with the result of his labours that he cannot conclude them without holding up to the imitation of other contemporary colonies the enlightened liberality shown by the legislature of Bermuda in providing for the expense of the present publication. There are abundant materials for the history of Antigua, Barbadoes, St. Kitts, Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, in our own Public Record Office, and these, with what is to be found in the archives of the colonies, some of the documents in which have already been printed, should yield a rich harvest of information. A flood of light would thus be thrown on the little that is already known respecting the early settlement of these colonies and their, in some instances, romantic vicissitudes, and a thirst for knowledge in this direction, which is becoming so common, would be satisfied to the full.

General Lefroy has spared no pains to furnish as complete a record as possible of all that bears on the discovery and early settlement of the Bermudas, and he has prefixed to this volume a list of the original authorities he has consulted, the earliest of which is dated 1526. The present volume opens with the first year of a Republican Government in England, when Capt. Josias Forster was at the head of affairs in the Bermudas. He was succeeded in 1658 by Capt. William Sayle, then for the third time chosen Governor, and a remarkable man in his day. He was a Member of the Council as early as 1630, became sheriff eight years later, and was first appointed Governor of the Bermudas in 1641. But although his life is so intimately associated with the Bermudas, where he lived for nearly forty years, his name is perhaps even more familiar in South Carolina, where he held the reins of government for little more than a

year; but then he was the first governor of an infant colony which was fostered by some of the leading English statesmen of Charles II.'s time, and was the subject of much thought and labour to John Locke, who framed the original constitutions for its government. The Duke of Albemarle, Lords Ashley and Clarendon gave names to the rivers and newly-made counties of the first settlement of South Carolina, and Governor Sayle did much to secure its well-doing. His intimate knowledge of the prosperous Bermudas was of the greatest advantage to the infant colony at Ashley river, and his practical experience averted the threatened failure of the undertaking. Sir John Yeamans, the admiral of the fleet sent out to people the new colony, carried with him a blank commission from the Lords Proprietors of Carolina, and it was he that fixed upon Capt. Sayle as the governor, "a Bermudean, who although a man of no great sufficiency, yet the ablest he could then meet with," and, added Yeamans, "by whom I have great reason to hope many of that island will be the sooner invited to their lordships' settlement." The selection turned out wise. Capt. Sayle sailed from Bermuda in February, 1670, and very soon after his arrival in Carolina was forced to send to the Somers Islands for provisions "to keep their people from perishing." The necessities of the new settlement were so great that had not provisions been supplied it must have been deserted, and this "would have been a great pity," wrote Capt. Sayle to the Lords Proprietors, "for I am confident there was never a more hopeful design set on foot, and I never was in a sweeter climate than this." He begged their lordships not to let the design fail for the want of supplies and of more settlers, and did his utmost to induce the latter to come from the Bermudas, New England, and Barbadoes, and settle on the banks of Ashley river, and he confidently predicted that in ten or twelve years, with industrious management and a little more outlay, the Lords Proprietors would have a return from their colony suitable to their expenditure. He not only urged again and again the necessity of fresh supplies, but he pointed out the want of religious and moral instruction, and begged that an able minister might be sent, by whose means corrupted youth might be reclaimed, the people instructed, and the Sabbath service of God not neglected. "The Israelites' prosperity," he wrote, "decayed when their prophets were wanting, for where the ark of God is, there is peace and tranquillity." Even if Sayle was a man of "no great sufficiency," his government of the colony at Ashley river was prudent and energetic, and his experience of the requirements of a new settlement prevented the colonists from deserting, and laid the foundation of one of the most flourishing of the original thirteen United States. And it is for this that the name of William Sayle is revered by South Carolinians. As we have said, he governed but little more than a twelvemonth, for he died on March 4th, 1671, of consumption, "very much lamented by our people [of South Carolina], whose life was as dear to them as the hopes of their prosperity."

The author in Appendix VIII. makes some interesting remarks on the supposed residence

in Bermuda of Edmund Waller, the poet. It has been said that Waller wrote 'The Battell of the Summer Islands' after his return, and the particular description he gives of the products and situation of the islands has been supposed to be the result of personal observation. General Lefroy does not think so, and shows that the 'Battel' was written *before* any visit to the Bermudas, and, indeed, that there is no evidence that the poet ever visited them *after* its publication. The visit of Edmund Waller to Bermuda General Lefroy declares to have been a ghost which, having haunted literature for two centuries, may now be regarded as finally laid.

We have lately seen a grant from Charles II. to Edmund Waller, jun., doubtless the son of the poet by the rich heiress whom the father succeeded in carrying off from the rival whose pretensions were espoused by the Court of James I. This grant has never been printed, and is, we believe, quite unknown, and therefore worth quoting in this place. The following is an exact copy of it:—

"Whereas wee have lately granted unto our Right trusty & well-beloved Francis Lord Willoughby of Parham (amongst other things) all that Island called or knowne by the name of St. Lucy als St. Lucre als Santa Lucia, one of the Caribbee Islands, that is situate about the distance of twelve houres ordinary sailing from the Barbadoes where the said Lord Willoughby now resides, and that is also at present uninhabited save onely by Canniballs or Indians To hold to him & his assigns from Christmas last for the terme of seven yeares rendring to us a moiety of the proffitts thereof Our will and pleasure is That you prepare a bill fitt for our Royal Signature to passe our great Seale of England containing a grant unto our Trusty and well-beloved Edmund Waller Junior of Beaconsfield in the County of Bucks Esq; & his assigns of our said moiety of the said proffitts of the said Island for the residue of the said terme of seven yeares, and also a farther grant to him and his assigns of the said Island & the ground, soyle & proffitts thereof from & after the end & determinac'on of the said terme of seven yeares for the terme of fifty yeares thence next ensuing Rendring to us our heires & successours the summe of three pounds six shillings & eight pence yearly And you are to insert in the said bill all such Covenants provisoes & Clauses as shall bee requisite to make our said intended grant most full & effectually, And to give him & his assigns as good & large priviledges powers & authorities for the well ordering, governing & improving the said Island during the said terme, and for using indulgence towards the planters & inhabitants therein in matters relating to the worship of God, as in any former precedents in any case or cases of like nature have been allowed by us or any of our predecessors, or as wee have power any way to grant. And for so doing this shall bee your warrant Given at our Court at Whitehall the day of November 1663 in the fiftenthe yeare of our Reigne.

"To our Trusty & well beloved our Attorney General."

In Appendix II. General Lefroy quotes two scarce, if not unique, tracts having reference to the question which has never failed to interest Shakspearean critics—whether Shakspeare was acquainted with the incidents of Sir George Somers's shipwreck, and whether his imagination in writing the 'Tempest' was in any degree influenced by them. One of these, a poetical tract, by R. Rich, soldier, entitled 'News from Virginia of the happy Arrival of that famous and worthy Knight, Sir Thomas Gates, and well reputed and valiant

Capt. Newport into England,' has the following stanza:—

The seas did rage, the windees did blowe,
Distressed were they then;
Their shippe did leake, her tacklings breake,
In daunger were her men.
But heaven was pylotte in this storme,
And to an iland neere,
Bermothawes call'd, conducted then,
Which did abate their feare.

In the other tract, 'An Epicede or Funerall Song,' on the death of Henry, Prince of Wales, wherein fever is impersonated instilling her venom into the prince, the poet exclaims,—

Was there a sight so pale and desperate
Ever before scene in a thrust-through State?
The poore Virginian, miserable sayle,
A long-long-night turn'd day, that lived in Hell
Never so pourtray'd, where the billowes strove
(Black like so many Devils) which should prove
The damned victor: all their furies heighing,
Their drum the thunder: and their colours lightning
To drown the waves in noyae: the other spending
His Hel-hot sulphurous flames to drink them dry
When heaven was lost, when not a teare wracked eye
Could tell in all that dead time, if they were
Sinking or sayling: till a quickening chere
Gave light to save them by the ruth of rocks
At the *Bermudas*:
* * *

These references to a great and recent catastrophe General Lefroy says militate somewhat against Mr. Halliwell's remark, that "It is in the highest degree improbable that a purely imaginative drama should have been made the medium of allusion to the disasters of a contemporary shipwreck" (p. 323). Shakspeare's play of the 'Tempest' was first produced on the stage on Nov. 1st, 1611, and its composition is of a date not much anterior. There is contemporary documentary evidence among our Colonial State Papers that not only did Sir George Somers himself write from James Town, Virginia, on June 15th, 1610, a graphic account of his shipwreck to Lord Salisbury, but that he was also the bearer of a letter which was received by the Lord Treasurer in September, 1610 (not in September, 1611, p. xii). So that General Lefroy is probably right in thinking that all these circumstances rather show that the vivid imagination of our great dramatist had presented to it precisely the facts likely to arouse it, and that the thunder, lightning, and violence of the tremendous cyclone from which the expedition so narrowly escaped were indeed immortalized, but not invented, in the second scene of the 'Tempest.'

Education: its Principles and Practice, as Developed by George Combe, Author of 'The Constitution of Man.' Collated and Edited by William Jolly. (Macmillan & Co.)

WHATEVER may be thought of George Combe and of his views on education, the indefatigable industry and enthusiasm of their latest and best elucidator are beyond question. In these days of "the melancholy of the educated English," even "the great cause of education" is apt to seem a bore, and to need the enthusiastic aid of some such devotee as Mr. Jolly. The last sentence of the Preface to this rather ponderous book gives the key-note to it and to its author:—

"The book is sent forth to the world, with full confidence, as one of the best contributions ever made to the great cause of education, certain ultimately, if not immediately, to take an eminent place in educational literature, and to do the highest service in what is of paramount import-

ance to national and universal well-being—the education of our children.”

This looks at first sight like egotism, reminding one of the village politician in the old Scotch novel, who gravely prefaced his declamations against a landed aristocracy not with the conventional “In my humble opinion,” but the heartier, if also more complacent, “According to my solid judgment.” In Mr. Jolly, however, this is not egotism, it is only enthusiasm. Every page of his book proves that to him “the cause of education” is really a great cause, perhaps the greatest of all causes, and through this revival of George Combe he has displayed his energy to the public. Occasionally, indeed, he is too energetic in his language. Thus his eulogy of Combe knows no limits:—

“He had the real spirit of a pioneer, the stuff that makes the champion of new ideas, possessing the fearless courage of his opinions—opinions never uttered till fully conquered by himself—filled with deathless enthusiasm, generously tolerant of difference of opinion, grandly forbearing under even merciless attack, sustained by calm philosophy born of invincible faith in the might of truth, and inspired with a genuine, all-embracing philanthropy.”

The Combe trustees, in this their second effort to perpetuate the memory and extend the usefulness of the founder of what may be called “the unsectarian sect” in Scotland, could not have found a better man than Mr. Jolly to help them. From innumerable volumes, lectures, magazine articles, newspaper “leaders,” he has collected materials for this body of Combe divinity. Carefully arranged, with an admirable index and table of contents, “patches” of explanation, innumerable references to the best and latest authors on matters connected with the “great cause,” it may almost be styled a cyclopædia of education. As it is, there is no guide more complete to the various educational problems and controversies of this generation and the last. Mr. Jolly further clearly proves that Combe’s educational conclusions may be thoroughly comprehended by persons who are either ignorant of the details of phrenology or are not believers in it. The cardinal fault of the work is that it is too bulky. Mr. Jolly might have compressed a little more the old-fashioned rhetoric of Combe, which, however useful in his own time and for the purposes of debate, must be considered now unnecessary.

Combe was in education a “separatist,” although a Theist and firm believer in a “moral government,” and a large portion of this work, dealing with subjects still under controversy, scarcely comes within the province of purely literary criticism. People, too, who are acquainted with the latest writings on education of a scientific character, such as the well-known works of Mr. Bain and Mr. Spencer, will find that they can conscientiously read this book, paper-knife in hand, and then refer to the index. But it will confirm the impression made by Mr. Gibbon’s biography, that Combe was a singularly calm controversialist, of wide if not deep human sympathies. Whether his opinions are right or wrong, there is no denying, as Mr. Jolly holds, that the bulk of them have turned out to be triumphant. No better proof of this could be given than the fact that three of these, which were met in his lifetime with something very like social ostracism in

Edinburgh, are now the accepted common-places of educationists and politicians. He maintained that secular education alone comes within the province of the State, that the classics are not the sole instruments of culture, and that teachers should be most carefully selected and taught. In the Elementary Education Acts for England and Scotland, in the giving of Parliamentary grants for knowledge of such subjects as physiology and domestic economy, and in our Normal Schools and Chairs of Education, it may safely be said, without venturing into the region of controversy, that the success of Combe’s doctrines is to be seen. On such other questions as female education and the ethics of art he was thoroughly Liberal. The following is typical:—

“I deem the study of the Fine Arts important. He who considers the beautiful human form as addressed to Amativeness alone or chiefly, takes a most degrading view of it. It is addressed to Ideality, which contemplates it with keen delight; to Veneration, as the chief of the Creator’s physical works; and, to Intellect, it gives the highest pleasure. Viewed in this light, I see not only no immodesty, but the greatest propriety, in ladies visiting galleries of the Fine Arts. No better school can be selected for the mother, who, being thus made familiar with the most perfect and beautiful creations of the painter and sculptor, would carry in her mind standards which would enable her readily to detect deformity in her children, and lead her to seek timely remedial means. And I am disposed to think that, if ladies were instructed, in their youth, in the uses of the human frame, and taught to appreciate the conditions and proportions of the different organs that are most favourable to health and beauty; they would, when they were mothers, become far sooner aware of disorders in their children than they now are, and would save the lives of many of them. Who, for instance, after gazing at this painting of Eve at the fountain, could admire the spider waist? From being presented in its proper light, the study of the Fine Arts has, in the old country, become much more general. Ladies study the natural figures, and pass round the galleries where they are exhibited, without the slightest feeling of impropriety on their own part, or on that of any cultivated or correct mind.”

In spite of the inevitable presence of phrenology, this is the common sense of the whole question.

The volume being what it is, it is impossible to make many quotations. Here, however, is an example of the curious and unconscious humour which Combe sometimes struck out:—

“Mr. Combe examined the children on Phrenology and its applications. They named, with great readiness and exactness, the bones, sutures, and leading processes of the skull, the divisions of the brain, and its relations to the spinal marrow. They stated the divisions of the mental organs, and, as Mr. Combe pointed to a particular spot on an unmarked skull, they named the organ there situated, and stated its uses and abuses. They showed their comprehension of the modifying effects of different combinations of organs. ‘What is the consequence if Cautionness be very large, and Combativeness be very small, in an individual?’—‘He is too much afraid, and cannot contend with opposition.’ ‘If both organs be large, what happens?’—‘The man is prudent and brave.’ Other similar illustrations were given, and it was clear that the children used Phrenology as an instrument of mental analysis. Mr. Combe quoted, from a published return of the mortality of Edinburgh, the statements that the mean age—of the gentry at death was 43½ years; of the master tradesmen and clerks, 36½ years; of the artisans, labourers, and servants, 27½ years; and asked the children whether God favoured the rich and was

unkind to the poor?—‘No.’ ‘How, then, do the labouring classes live so few years?’—‘Because many of them are dirty, wear dirty clothes, live in ill-aired houses, drink whiskey, and are hard wrought.’ ‘How can this be remedied? How can we keep them clean, give them well-aired houses, &c.?’—‘Educate them, and teach them to take care of themselves.’ One boy said, ‘Employ the scavengers.’ Roars of laughter followed this answer, and Mr. Combe said, ‘How many scavengers would be needed to wash the skin of every dirty man, of every dirty woman, and of every dirty child, in Edinburgh?’ (Roars of laughter.) ‘Who will pay them? Will you?’ (Loud laughter.) ‘Will the dirty people allow the scavengers to wash them?’—‘No, they will fight them.’ ‘Can anybody keep them clean but themselves?’—‘Nobody can do so.’ ‘How does dirt make them die?’—‘By stopping the pores of the skin and producing disease.’ ‘How does sleeping in bad air make them die?’—‘By weakening their lungs.’ ‘How does drinking whiskey cut short their days?’—‘By damaging the stomach and brain.’ ‘Can any one, then, make these people live as long as the others?’—‘Nobody but themselves.’

It may be said in conclusion that this work ought to be on the shelves of all who are bent on making a genuine science of education.

A Tour through the Islands of Orkney and Schetland, containing Hints relative to their Ancient, Modern, and Natural History collected in 1774. By George Low. With an Introduction by Joseph Anderson. (Kirkwall, Peace & Son.)

NEARLY one hundred years after the death of the devoted naturalist to whose untiring research and perseverance it is due, this volume is at last allowed to see the light of day. Even during his own lifetime it was plundered mercilessly by piratical bookmakers. George Low was born at the small village of Edzell, in Forfarshire, in 1747. His father, a farmer, died when George was in his thirteenth year. Though left in straitened circumstances, his mother managed to procure for him a university education at Aberdeen and St. Andrews. About his college career but little seems to be known; yet a “common-place” book kept by him at St. Andrews, and dated 1766, shows that even at that date natural and physical science occupied the chief share of his attention. In 1768 the young graduate followed the example of most Scotch students of divinity, and engaged himself as tutor to the children of Mr. Robert Graham of Stromness. With this, apparently ungenial, duty he joined incessant original research in the field of natural science, particularly in the province of microscopy. And it was during this time that he, according to the testimony of Prof. Traill, prepared

“a considerable work on microscopic objects, illustrated by the most beautiful China ink drawings, which show him to have been possessed of uncommon skill in that art, as is also proved by his exquisite copies of all the plants figured in the ‘Flora Lapponica’ of Linnæus now in my possession.”

This work the author evidently intended for publication under the title “Microscopical Observations by George Low, Student of Divinity,” and it is declared by his present biographer to be, all things considered, the most remarkable of all his productions. The microscopic appliances used consisted of a Wilson’s pocket microscope, found in the wreck of a ship which was cast ashore somewhere in Orkney, and of what he calls “a water one of

my own," which is thus described by Prof. Traill: "It consists of a simple upright frame of hard wood, with a support for the lens, a sliding frame to sustain the capsule containing the fluid to be examined, and a plain glass mirror placed on a hinge below to reflect light through the water."

Mr. Anderson, who has brought together for the introduction to the present volume all that is known to exist in the way of MSS. relics of Low, found not only an unknown older work by Low, 'Some Observations on Natural History, &c.,' dated 1770, but "a number of pen-and-ink drawings of the rarest beauty and minuteness," some requiring the aid of a magnifying glass to be at all clearly distinguished. In consequence of becoming acquainted with Sir Joseph Banks on his return from Iceland in 1772, Low learned to know the then well-known naturalist Pennant, of Downing, Flintshire, and probably through that gentleman again Mr. Paton, of the Custom House, Edinburgh, who took great and liberal interest in natural science and antiquarian research. From this time Pennant did certainly for a year or two encourage Low in exploring the northern regions of Orkney and Shetland. "He promised mighty things," and paid something towards Low's expenses. But when, at a great sacrifice, Low had performed his tour, finished his MSS. for the press and sent them to Pennant for perusal and furtherance with publishers, the author's troubles began. At home bereavement and poverty, at the hands of his trusted patron disappointment, cast over Low's life a sad shadow, until in 1785 he became utterly hopeless of ever realizing any fruit of his earnest and unsparring toil. In that year Pennant's 'Arctic Zoology' appeared, and in the two quarto volumes of which it consisted he made such an unrestricted use of his protégé's materials as to leave but little of them unabridged. Writing that same year to Mr. Paton, Low remarks:—

"I do not think Mr. Pennant is so firm as I thought him. Some years ago he promised mighty things; after he offered the MSS. to the book-merchants for a certain price, one half to be paid at one term, another at another; that would not do. He wrote me not to give a hint of that publication to anybody. The next thing was he was going to publish a Northern Zoology, in which he was going to take extracts from that MSS. (*sic*), which would not hurt it, but rather introduce it to the public. But stay, what is to be published? Is not all published already! One has taken a leg, another an arm, some a toe, some a finger, and Mr. Pennant the very heart's blood out of it."

There was now, as Low observes in this very letter, little use in trying to publish his MSS., and little chance of their finding a publisher. So they remained in various hands, and were variously and liberally ransacked by one writer on Orkney and Shetland after another. Now at last the original work, as left by its author, is published in vindication of his memory. He himself sank, shortly after Pennant had taken the heart's blood out of it, into a condition of truly pitiable suffering, what with family bereavement, loneliness, straitened circumstances, and, saddest of all, repeated attacks of ophthalmia, which terminated in total blindness in 1793. It speaks volumes for the buoyancy of Low's mind that he should take up the art of music, when his

eyes could no longer enjoy the sight of natural beauty; but his troubles were soon to be over, for he breathed his last on March 13th, 1795, a martyr to excessive application and a victim of literary rapacity.

The 'Tour' of 210 pages abounds in interesting information about Orkney and Shetland. Low described everything from personal observation, with the exception of "Fair Isle, Shapinsha, Stronsa, Sanda, and Northronaldsha, Eda, Westra, and Ronsa." The short descriptions of these islands attached to the 'Tour' are supplied from the papers of James Robertson, who, under the eyes of Dr. John Hope, of Edinburgh, visited these islands at a time considerably prior to Low's expedition. Low scarcely ever indulges in speculation as to the purport of objects of antiquity of which he does not actually know the meaning; but he is all the more careful in supplying minute and exhaustive descriptions of them. Particularly notable in this respect are his careful measurements and capital drawings of the so-called Pight's castles or Pictish towers found up and down these northern islands. In every island Low observed all that was of interest, whether in the way of natural history, fishing, agriculture, homely industry, or peculiarities of social life. He had a happy knack of describing without tautology the same perpetually recurring phases of life. Everything is regarded from the point of view of an earnest inquirer, and his book is much more useful than the modern tourist's disquisitions about lands, men, and manners, where the main element of man's existence is rude simplicity.

Among matters that form an interesting contrast with the present is the description of the Dutch fishing fleet up in Shetland, from which we learn that in the Eastern Counties a century ago as much as 50*l.* was paid for the first barrel of herrings of the season that arrived from Shetland, this first instalment of the herring harvest being regarded there, Low assures his readers, as medicine. A no less striking contrast with the present state of things is supplied by the pony trade. In Low's time the price of ponies was from 20*s.* to 50*s.* each, it having then lately taken a bold jump from 5*s.* to 20*s.* per head. What Low thought of the people may be gathered from the following passage:—

"In no part of the world will the stranger expect less from the appearance of the country and find it more made up by the civilities of the inhabitants. Amongst all ranks this prevails in a high degree, according to their ability. The gentry are famous for hospitality, which even reigns amongst the poorest sort. Wherever I came I found all willing to do me every service in their power, either by information or otherwise. . . . In a word, a sense of Schetland humanity is so firmly rooted in my mind that it is with the greatest pleasure I thus pay them my acknowledgements in the most public manner. On holidays the people of all ranks appear neat and clean, but plainly dressed, without the ornaments of the which they some years ago were so extravagantly fond. All ranks live much on animal food, such as fish, flesh, butter, and milk, with little bread, which is supplied in some measure by potatoes. Some are a good deal addicted to dram-drinking, as must be the case in fishing countries. The common drink at table (instead of small beer) is grog, a liquor composed of brandy and water, made to the taste of the drinker, but very disagreeable to the stranger. . . . As to their make, the Schetlanders are generally robust and healthy, are adventurous in fishing while at sea, but lazy

when they have an opportunity of being so, as I had an opportunity to observe in those who had ships to protect them in time of fishing, where in the finest weather the boats' crews (instead of proceeding to the fishing ground whilst the ship followed as the wind permitted) all slept on board the vessel, and left her to tug the boats as she could, and thereby lost much of the time, which is then very precious."

It is right to say that Mr. Anderson's introduction is excellently done, and the editorial work executed in a highly satisfactory manner.

Les Récits et les Élégies. Par François Coppée. (Paris, Lemerre.)

L'Exilée. Par François Coppée. Done into English Verse by I. O. L. (C. Kegan Paul & Co.)

WHILE the great master of nineteenth century poetry in France, unlike many of the lesser bards who achieve originality by working in restricted grooves, has occupied the entire realm of the human heart, finding material in its homeliest feelings as well as its most heroic aspirations, he has no more exhausted that boundless field of poetry than any previous singer ever did. Those who take refuge from competition in morbid or exceptional phases of thought or emotion soon find their own limits. Baudelaire can have no possible successor, and all new attempts to make the horrible charming draw down inevitable ridicule upon their authors. On the other hand, the tenderness of the 'Chants du Crépuscule,' of such pieces as 'L'Enfant' and 'Le Sommeil de Jeanne,'—that tenderness which, running through the different phases of M. Hugo's poetical career, has rendered applicable to his entire work a line occurring in the first part of 'La Légende des Siècles,'

Une immense bonté tombait du firmament,— does not by any means close our hearts against such lover's tenderness as is shown by M. Coppée in 'L'Exilée' and the better portions of 'Olivier,' nor such wider extension of a similar quality as characterizes 'Les Aïeules.' Tenderness is indeed the quality in M. Coppée's muse which is to be prized the most, and it is when some fancied necessity causes him to break away from his happiest mood or to introduce harsh and discordant elements that he occasionally spoils his work and does himself an injustice. In 'Olivier' this was especially the case. It is true that the story set in the original conception of the character of the hero could not have terminated otherwise than it did; but it is true, nevertheless, that the love passages alone satisfied the reader, that the Olivier who recrosses the rustic bridge that leads to the scenes where his childhood was passed, and dreams through all the poetry with which a man of the world not already quite blasé can surround the love of a fresh and innocent young girl, takes the reader's heart along with him, while the cynic who returns into the melancholy waste of loveless memories has a terrible touch of falseness about him, and will not bear comparison with some of the pseudo-Byronic heroes of Musset. How desirable and precious a quality tenderness is in a poet, and especially in a modern poet, who, leaving behind him the majestic themes of the epic, should speak to and raise sympathetic echoes in the individual hearts of men and women, need not, one would think, be insisted upon. Cold analysis, faithful delineation, and imaginative expression will produce plenty of good work,

but the poetry which vibrates in the hearts of a generation has a well-spring of love at its origin and draws thence its most genuine inspiration. This, indeed, is the secret of Mrs. Browning; this it is which brings much of Mr. Tennyson home to people's daily lives and thoughts; and it is some occasional outburst from this true fount which now and again procures for the detached work of a minor poet a lasting popularity out of proportion with the merits of the rest of his productions. In the wealth of diction and imaginative tentatives of Keats we look in vain for any true note of human tenderness; but then his work represents only the early phase of a great poetical career, never, alas, worked out. How much love poetry has been written of late years in which love is no vital element, but rather a puppet tricked up by the imagination! It is one thing to hack and probe the passion of love, another to approach it in the mood of tenderness which is the veritable key that unlocks its true secrets, and this is frequently done by recent writers of French verse, such as M. Coppée and M. Sully-Prudhomme. The delicate strain of passion taken up by the former in 'Olivier' was worked out with consummate charm in 'L'Exilée,' the series of short love poems which we praised at the time of their first appearance, and which are reprinted in his present volume. Greatly as we sympathize with the wish that has prompted I. O. L. to translate this truly exquisite little work in its entirety, and present it to the English public in a form closely recalling the original elegant edition, it is impossible to congratulate the translator on the result. The versification is faulty, and the writer's sense of rhythm seems so uncertain that it would probably take him some time to acquire ordinary facility in the simplest forms of English verse. The attempt to render these delicate lyrics in exactly equivalent metres, which we gather to have been his intention, is far beyond his powers. So halting indeed is the accent in places that the reader is unable to say what kind of verse is intended, and feels some doubt whether the translator can have read the French rhythms correctly to himself. A few visits to the Comédie Française on classical nights might be of great advantage to him as a means of acquainting his ear with the real music of French verse.

The 'Récits Épiques,' twenty-three in number, some of them having recently appeared in *La Revue des Deux Mondes*, are not without a touch of influence from the 'Légende des Siècles,' and also perhaps from M. Leconte de Lisle. This applies rather to the general conception of epic or heroic narratives strung together, and severally representing different epochs in the history of humanity. As regards style M. Coppée has little or nothing to learn from any one, but he is truer to himself in those poems which deal with recent times and familiar human emotions than when treating antique, Egyptian, Buddhist, or Biblical subjects. 'La Veillée,' an affecting story of the Franco-Prussian war, is delightful, but too long to quote. One of the most beautiful is entitled 'Les Parias,' and relates how a Hindoo of the lowest caste, loving and tenderly beloved by a girl of the same grade, is punished by a rajah, for having beaten his dog in self defence, by the cruel amputation of the nose and ears. On account of this disfigure-

ment he dares not return to his companion. She, however, at length hearing of the suffering of her lover, determines to fly to him. But fearing the horror which will seize her when she beholds him, she implores Heaven both to chastise her momentary weakness and to render her proof against it by depriving her of sight. A flash of lightning fulfils her wish, and then, guided by the pitying folk, she finds her way to her beloved Sangor, whose voice she will still hear, and who in her memory will always be the beautiful lover she knew at first. This history is told with pathos and simplicity, and we refrain from quoting from it only in favour of the following, which we give entire:

LE JUGEMENT DE L'ÉPÉE.

Quand Guntz Tête-de-Fer revint de Palestine,
Une nuit qu'il veillait, couché sous la courtine,
Près de sa femme Hilda, fille de Suénon,
Il l'entendit, tout bas, en rêve, dire un nom,
Un nom d'homme, celui d'un voisin de sa terre.
Guntz est jaloux; il croit son épouse adultère,
Va prendre son épée et la tire à demi.
Mais, devant la candeur de ce front endormi,
Qui repose parmi la chevelure brune,
Et que vient effleurer un doux rayon de lune,
Il s'arrête, il hésite; et le rude seigneur
Sent son amour en lui plus fort que son honneur.
Son oreille pourtant ne peut s'être trompée.
—Guntz voulait prendre alors conseil de son épée,
Celle que ses aïeux portaient de père en fils;
Il la déposa donc devant le crucifix,
Sur le pris dieu, sortie à moitié de sa gaine,
Et lui dit:

"Mon épée! ô ma bonne africaine!

Toi que j'ai retremppée au sang du Sarasin,
Qu'en dis-tu? Mon épouse a nommé le voi-in
Dans son rêve; et je crois qu'elle m'est infidèle,
Mais je n'en suis pas sûr. Dis, que penses-tu d'elle?
Je connais ton horreur de toute trahison
Et puis te coiffer l'honneur de ma maison;
Ton clair regard d'acier, amie, est nul capable
De lire dans cette âme innocente ou coupable;
Tu ne voudrais pas voir dormir auprès de moi
Une femme moins pure et moins fière que toi.
Pour que je lui pardonne ou qu'elle soit frappée,
Juge-la donc!"

Alors, la noble et juste épée,

Qui savait que, malgré qu'elle eût le cœur touché,
Hilda n'avait jamais accompli le péché
Avec le chevalier qu'elle nommait en songe,
La généreuse épée, exempte de mensonge,
Ne voulut pas que Guntz agit comme un bourreau,
Et, brusque, elle rentra d'elle-même au fourreau.

In the conclusion of this poem M. Coppée has skilfully managed one of those startling effects of surprise of which Victor Hugo alone hitherto possessed the secret. Nothing could be more dexterous, and the way in which suspense is prolonged by delaying the reply of the sword while the reader's mind is made to dwell on all possible palliations of Hilda's fault, and on a further argument in her favour based upon the unstained honour of Guntz as a warrior, until the reader himself forestalls the final merciful verdict, is a real artistic triumph. Here, again, may be noticed the tenderness which so surely wins our sympathy. The offending one is not merely the spouse of the jealous warrior, meriting small pity for her inconstancy, but as we see her asleep, half hidden in her brown hair, and even while considering her guilt speak of her familiarly as "Hilda," we feel that she is also that "chère enfant" of the poet to whom he once said,—
Et le chagrin qu'un jour vous me pourriez donner
J'y tiens pour la douceur de vous la pardonner,
Je veux joindre si j'ai le bonheur que j'espère
A l'ardeur de l'amant l'indulgence du père.

In 'La Tête de la Sultane' we have a picture such as Henri Regnault would have delighted to transfer to canvas. Side by side with this "poème barbare" are two stories of

Papish miracles, 'Le Liseron' and 'Vincent de Paule.' 'Le Magyar' is a characteristic anecdote of national pride. 'La Mort du Général Walhubert' and 'Le Fils de l'Empereur' are modern and heroic in spirit, whereas many of these "Récits," such as 'Un Évangile' and 'La Honte,' partake of the character of Oriental parables, frequently illustrating or leading up to some moral point or axiom. In reading some of this latter class we were reminded of a very perfect story occurring, we believe, in the original 'Arabian Nights,' though not in any of the current translations. It tells of a woman who in days of prosperity performed three good actions on separate occasions. At length trouble overtakes her, and she and her child are driven out to starve in the desert. Then in her moment of greatest need three beautiful and smiling persons approach her and succour both her and her babe, and when she asks who these kind deliverers are, the reply is, "Is it possible that you do not recognize us? We are the three good deeds which you performed in the days of prosperity." One is the food she gave to a starving beggar; one the drink of water she offered to a thirsty pilgrim; and one the raiment she bestowed on the poor. Neglected as it seems to have been by the translator, some modern poet would do well to rescue this genuine flower from oblivion.

A charming series of miniature poems of the months, and another entitled 'Jeunes Filles,' of which we prefer the pretty sketch 'Au Musée du Louvre,' complete the contents of this volume, wherein M. Coppée, although not perhaps breaking new ground, shows himself to us in several of his pleasantest and truest moods.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

- Roderick Hudson.* By H. James, Jun. 3 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)
Sidonie. By Mrs. Compton Reade. 3 vols. (Chapman & Hall.)
Margaret Dunbar. By Annabel Gray. 3 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)
Delicia. By the Author of 'Miss Molly.' (Blackwood & Sons.)
The Master of Red Leaf. By Elizabeth Avery Meriwether. 3 vols. (S. Tinsley & Co.)
No Surrender. From the German of E. Werner by Christina Tyrrell. 3 vols. (Bentley & Son.)
A Great Lady. From the German of Dewart by Mrs. M. B. Harrison. (S. Tinsley & Co.)

EVERY ONE is familiar with the novel in which the hero is the centre of the whole story, and either tells it himself or else it comes immediately from the author's hand—the normal novel, as it may be called. There is also another kind, which a few years back was very popular, in which the author is concealed behind a fictitious personage, who plays no great part in the events, but is in a position to see them all, and who recounts them for the reader's benefit. This is a good method, especially when the hero is of an unamiable character, and has, if we mistake not, been employed with effect by Mr. Wilkie Collins. Mr. James has struck out a somewhat different line. He retains the narrative in his own hands, but yet does not lead the reader to identify him

with the hero, as is often the case where no personage interposes between the author and his creations. He does this rather ingeniously by introducing the reader to another person first. The book is, as it were, an episode in the history of Rowland Mallet, embracing the period of his acquaintance with Roderick Hudson. This arrangement gives a great air of life-likeness to the story. The chief personage comes in, as it were, incidentally, and we are rather concerned with his doings as they affect his acquaintances than with theirs as they affect him. The story is the old tale of "the soul possessed of many gifts, that did love beauty only"; the moral, that the motto "Everything for art and by art" will not serve as a working canon of ethics. It is a well-worn theme, but as good as another to hang a study of characters and manners upon. Mr. James has done this so well that he has quite established his right to choose even a more hackneyed *motif* if he will. It is impossible to quote much, but one or two specimens will show the neatness of his phrasing. In the opening scene Rowland Mallet touches himself off in conversation with a clever widowed cousin, with whom he is just not in love, and to whose "sense of the irony of things" he "suspected awkwardly that he ministered not a little":—

"Do you know, I sometimes think that I am a man of genius, half finished? The genius has been left out, the faculty of expression is wanting, but the need for expression remains, and I spend my days groping for the latch of a closed door." "What an immense number of words," said Cecilia, "to say you want to fall in love!"

However, if he cannot be the rose, Rowland will at least live near it and cultivate it, so he carries off the genius of Northampton, Mass., a youth named Roderick Hudson, of great promise as a sculptor, to Rome; and the story is mainly occupied with what befell them there. It is very sad, and the impression is strengthened by the way in which the author is at no pains to gather up his ends, but leaves them as they are apt to be left in real life, loose and ready for tying on, if the chance comes, elsewhere.

The women are all well conceived. There is, for instance, Christina Light, the typical daughter of a typical mother, an adventuress who trades equally on her own shame, for Christina is not her husband's child, and on her daughter's beauty; using the one to beat down by fear of its disclosure her daughter's scruples at selling the other to the highest bidder. The reader learns almost to pity the poor girl, utterly untrustworthy as she is, even towards her own self. She

"had a fictitious history in which she believed much more fondly than in her real one; and an infinite capacity for extemporized reminiscence adapted to the mood of the hour."

Her counterpoise is Mary Garland, the New England girl, Roderick's cousin and betrothed.

"She did you the honours of her mind with a grace far less regal. . . . If in poor Christina's strangely commingled nature there was circle within circle, and depth within depth, it was to be believed that the object of Rowland's preference [for his genius for falling in love has found its scope here], though she did not amuse herself with dropping stones into her soul and waiting to hear them fall, laid quite as many sources of spiritual life under contribution."

'Roderick Hudson' is so much the best novel by Mr. James that we have seen, that we regret to find it is not his latest, having been, as a prefatory note informs the readers, originally published in Boston some four years ago. We regret it, because its date precludes the critic from regarding it as a counter-assurance to certain fears respecting Mr. James's future as a novelist which this journal expressed when noticing his last volume of stories. Perhaps it may be that the form of the more sustained work after all suits him better. He puts some excellent remarks on the question of "keeping it up" into a conversation among some of his Roman artists. It is to be hoped his readers may accept the omen for himself!

'Sidonie' is a troublesome book to criticize. It is attached to the class of novels of fashion, and yet it does not deserve the epithets which may be properly applied to them. It is comparatively harmless, for Mrs. Compton Reade does not revel in vice, and set it off with sermons by way of giving it additional zest, according to the favourite manner of the novelist of fashion. Nor can it be said that the book is altogether weak, for Mrs. Reade writes with a certain feverish vigour. And yet it is a silly book. Its finest passages occur at the times when grandiloquence is most out of place, and its solemnity is deepest when the lightest of humour should have been employed. Besides, the book is remarkable for the number of the mistakes and foolish reflections which it contains. To begin with, the French words, which are, of course, lavishly employed, are, one might almost say, nearly all wrong. In nine lines occur the following:—

"the most *séduisante* of excuses," "the *grande monde*" and "*il eu des idées*"; and "*la vie Bohème*," *cánard*, *chefs d'œuvres*, *entre nous*, and *rencontre* lie not far off. A careful search through the volumes would probably produce a list long enough to fill a column; and yet Mrs. Reade has no mean opinion of her French, for she frankly tells her readers at one place that she refrains from giving a long passage in French for fear she should be thought conceited. It is, indeed, true that people are often prouder of their defects than of their attainments. Stopping to notice the remarkable word "hedonism,"—for which Mrs. Reade surely ought humbly to apologize to Mr. Henry Sidgwick, when she has learned what is wrong about it,—the reader should notice one or two of Mrs. Reade's thoughts put into the mouth of her heroine, who has a way of saying whatever comes into her head without reference to what she is talking about. "Have you ever noticed," says Sidonie to her aunt, as they were talking about the races, "that when a thing is photographed, so long as it is well made, it does not matter whether it is shabby or not, it looks well? There seems to be something photographic about time; the cut of a man's life impresses one more than the stuff!" Sidonie cannot understand "this rabid love of town." "It is nice," she thinks, "to be anywhere with people you love, but in the country niceness seems ten times nicer." Here is some of Mrs. Reade's own nonsense, claimed as her own:—

"The party separates, breaking up into fragments that adhere, one may suppose, by dint of natural selection." "That the man is good-looking admits not of doubt. On it surges, the triumphant thought, instinct with the fire and life and

more intense, less manageable impulses of a mighty poetic soul." "'Is it not lovely?'" says she, glinting up at him, the sun is so strong."

After this it is not to be expected that "Our Father, which art in heaven," is "nice" enough English for Mrs. Reade, and she accordingly changes the "which" into "who." Of common mistakes in grammar the book has also a fair number, quite enough to make it tedious to quote them. The matter of the tale is as silly as its language. The real heroine, one Lady Llanercost, is represented to be a very wicked woman, and yet, perhaps from "hedonism" (which led Mr. Fairmeadow "to think lightly of morals"), ordinary readers will hardly see what she did that was wrong till near the end of the story, where she certainly did tell some cruel and useless lies. It is impossible to imagine how Mrs. Reade can accuse the unfortunate lady of murdering her husband by suggesting to the greatest physician of the day that a dose of chloral should be given. The great doctor sent the dose, and Lord Llanercost died; but the physician would not undertake to say that the chloral was the cause of death, though he was mean enough to hint that the woman beguiled him to permit the trial of the remedy. It is difficult to say what advice should be given to Mrs. Reade before she writes another book. Of course she should learn English, and even French, if she cannot avoid it altogether; but how is she to set about learning common sense?

Annabel Gray is an ingenious writer. Her style has a certain sprightliness, which seems to betoken an imperturbable self-satisfaction in an art occasionally thought to be tedious and laborious. For instance, clever authors have been known to confess that few things were more difficult for them than the choice of suitable epithets. Epithets cannot trouble Annabel Gray, who talks of "handsome lobsters" appealing to a lady's "gustativeness," "witsoalliterativeitdegeneratedintostupidity," "inginite traitors," and the like, with as much readiness as if her dictionary invariably fell open at the most appropriate word. It is a useful faculty, and perhaps the same in kind with that which enables the author to be always prepared with an incident or catastrophe, which may startle us out of all propriety or be absurdly improbable, but which at any rate serves the purpose of carrying on the story with a dash. 'Margaret Dunbar' is a dashing story, no doubt, but it is not strongly written nor altogether natural.

Delicia is one of those womanly portraits that can be drawn only by a high-minded writer. The author of 'Miss Molly' does not deal much in male portraits. A wise and tender, but rather too domestic, or at least too dependent, father is the strongest of the masculine characters. Philip Rayton, or Russell, appears but little on the scene, though in some respects he is, the reader sees, not unworthy of the heroine. Another of the lovers, goaded by Betty's trick of sarcasm, rushes into Roman Catholic orders, a proceeding which does not give one a high notion of his wisdom. And Cyril, the main actor—who is first attracted by Delicia because her conversational, or rather listening, powers soothe his egotism, then plunges into matrimony with a girl of low calibre, induced to the step mainly because her beauty

harmonizes with some grey-green upholstery, and finally breaks what heart she has by his neglect—is intentionally drawn as no man, only an epicene outcome of self-culture. From this ungenial product of artistic pedantry it is a relief to turn to the women—caustic, warm-hearted Betty Stevens, with her clever talk and her blue spectacles, and stately Delicia Mainwaring, sympathetic and tender, a little encrusted by the reserve engendered by a solitary life, but thereby made more ready to bestow her trust, till she finds it misplaced and withdraws it for ever. The most cruel plight into which her worldly simplicity betrays her is the unwitting encouragement of Mainwaring's confidences after marriage, which brings about so fatal a result. In this instance Delicia is overdrawn, though it is difficult to blame error which springs from the charity that thinks no evil. On the whole, the story will repay the reader's trouble, and we hope it is an augury of other successes.

'The Master of Red Leaf' is a story of the civil war in the United States. The writer shows in her language no sign of American nationality, but she evidently possesses an intimate knowledge of American life. She writes forcibly and vividly, with almost too strong an interest in her subject, and under the influence, as she admits, of 'Jane Eyre.' The story has but a slight resemblance to Charlotte Brontë's, but the author, like her, possibly has the advantage of writing from personal experience. It may be as well to say that some of the topics introduced render the book not altogether suitable for miscellaneous readers. The story is told by a young woman sent as a governess to a rich family in the South by an abolition society, in order that she may help to spread the idea of freedom among the slaves. Of the persons of the story the governess is by far the most important; the others are little more than figures made to act so that the writer's own character may find full expression, and it cannot be denied that an unpleasant character has been very powerfully drawn. The incidents, too, are told with remarkable vigour, and are as exciting as the keenest lovers of excitement could wish. If many of the characters are wanting in reality, it is only from the concentration of the study upon the writer herself; there is no flagging in the energy with which the story is told, and the reader's interest is held firmly from beginning to end.

It is a pity that Miss Tyrrell's really excellent translation has not been devoted to a happier subject than 'No Surrender,' the latest novel of the prolific E. Werner. The author has not in this instance clearly emphasized the tendency her novel is meant to serve, but on the whole it seems to us to point to a condemnation of despotic government. The story itself is a sort of inverted 'Hernani,' the heroine softening towards the old uncle, who, however, has himself killed designedly in a duel the day after their betrothal, leaving her free to marry her younger lover.

"A great lady" is the Countess B., the young wife of a Russian general in high command at Warsaw during the last Polish insurrection. The story—which, excepting some lapses into long sentences which would have been easier to handle if cut a little shorter, is fairly translated—turns upon the infatuation of an

aide-de-camp for his commander's wife, and the tragedy to which it leads. It contains a good deal of incident connected with the plots and severities of that terrible time, and the people described will be new to English readers. A good many of the love passages are somewhat warm for their latitude, but the moral is not unwholesome, Mincia, the virtuous Polish heroine, contrasting favourably with the Russian voluptuary.

THEOLOGICAL LITERATURE.

A History of the Church of England: Pre-Reformation Period. By T. P. Boulton, LL.D. (Longmans & Co.)—Reading a brief Preface, in which the author tells us that the wish which moved him to write was "to trace the long story of the Church of England with sufficient brevity and sufficient fulness in a connected narrative," we looked forward to a perusal of the work itself with interest, and with the intention of giving it a careful review. We regret to say that a few lines, in the way of a brief notice, are all that Dr. Boulton's book deserves. Whatever else it may be called, it is impossible to speak of it as 'A History of the Church of England.' It is, if anything, a collection of remarks or essays arranged in a kind of chronological manner, which, so far as they go, might be of some use as lectures for an upper class of schoolboys. But the reader will find no single new fact, nor an original remark or argument about old ones. There is not the slightest evidence, from the beginning to the end, of any search into documents or records hitherto unknown, or any labour spent except upon the commonest books of reference. Even here there is no proof of the author's capability of judging between good and bad. Freeman and Collier, Matthew Paris, Wilkins, and John Foxe are all equally relied on as good authorities. We have little doubt that Dr. Boulton's 'History' is a mere collection of separate lectures which have been read to students; and, setting aside the strong bias of extreme Low Church opinions which pervades them, possibly they might have been, as mere lectures, somewhat useful. But it is quite another thing to string them together in one volume, with scarcely a thread to connect them, and offer it as a "history." Out of 450 pages more than a third is given to the first eleven centuries, and eight of these pages are filled with an account of St. Cuthbert, almost all made up out of Venerable Bede, and an absurdly long story of St. Edmund, taken from a chronicle; whilst, on the other hand, the labours and influence of St. Dunstan are dismissed in about a dozen lines. This is not the way in which history should be written.

Dr. Maclear's little work on the *Conversion of the West—the Slavs*, published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, is pleasantly written, and shows a considerable amount of reading, yet there is a certain confusion in his arrangement of the subject, and he has been in nearly every instance content to go to second-rate authorities. If the book is supposed to treat of the conversion of the Slavs, it is somewhat surprising to find the Prussians and Lithuanians included, and still more the "Liflanders," or Livonians, and Lapps. The two former peoples, as being remote congeners, may perhaps by a lax interpretation find a place, but it is difficult to see how the Ugro-Finnish races of the Livonians and Lapps can be allowed entrance. There is a little unsoundness in the doctor's ethnology, and we could wish that he did not use so recklessly the unfortunate and meaningless word "Turanian," which is now being gradually abandoned even by its original promoters and patrons. This name should be eschewed by all sound ethnologists. It belongs to the infancy of comparative philology. Does Dr. Maclear really believe that all languages can be safely divided into Aryan, Semitic, and Turanian? He ties himself too much to Dr. Latham, who on these subjects is now a little out of date. The

best authorities which he cites on Slavonic matters are Dr. Thomsen and Count Valerian Krasinski, whose interesting work on the 'Reformation in Poland' (London, 1838) is now unfortunately almost forgotten. It is strange that Dr. Maclear never betakes himself to Schafarik's 'Slawische Alterthümer,' a classical production from which all have copied, and which is so readily accessible in its German dress. Were we disposed to be very critical, we might perhaps challenge the map at the commencement of the work; the settlements of the Slavs are limited westward by the Elbe, but such a view may perhaps be pardoned in one who has no fear of Schafarik before his eyes. As regards the proposed name "Windic" (p. 10) for the Slavonic family, it has not been endorsed by the most eminent Slavists; such men as Miklosich and Jagić do not employ it. If Dr. Maclear had read Schafarik, he would have less to say about the identity of the Callipede and Alazones with the Slavs, and would have told his readers something about the Budini and Neuri, which would have been more to the point. They are the only two of the so-called Scythian races which can with any probability be held to have been Slavs. The vexed question of the field of the labours of Cyril and Methodius is not touched, nor is any allusion made to the rival claims of the Glagolitic and Cyrillic alphabets. These may seem pedantic questions, but they are keenly disputed on historical and religious grounds. There is a great deal to support the view entertained by many eminent Slavonic scholars that the Glagolitic alphabet was invented in the interest of the Papal See to attach the Slavs more completely to Rome, and to prevent the labours of Cyril and Methodius from fostering their religious independence. Justice is done by Dr. Maclear to the excellent Bishop Otho of Bamberg, whose labours among the Baltic Slavs have procured for him so much celebrity. Our author mentions the life of the good ecclesiastic by Herbold, and he might have added that by Ebbo. The account of the conversion of Serbia strikes us as one of the most meagre parts of the work. Nothing is told us of St. Sava and the founder of the Chilandar Monastery on Mount Athos. In the account of the Lithuanians no mention is made of Herberstein's valuable notices of this people, their worship of the lizard, and other superstitions. This book is of great value, as it is one of the earliest independent narratives; and still more strange is it that Dr. Maclear never once alludes to Hartknoch's 'Alt und Neues Preussen,' 1684, which contains by far the fullest account of the Teutonic knights, the Prussian religion, and the valuable remains of the Prussian language. Old Prussian Catechisms have been edited by Nesselmann, and Lithuanian and Lettish by Bezenberger. Even the Latin history of the Jesuit Koialowicz would have been found useful. A few minute points may be here commented upon. Dr. Maclear may feel sure that no sane Slavonic scholar believes in the derivation of the name of the family from "Slava"; this must be put down among the dreams of empirical philology, and can now only provoke a smile. We are unacquainted with any people of the name of Stavani mentioned by Tacitus or Pliny. Even if this word should be a mutilated version of Slavani, it certainly does not occur before the time of the geographer Ptolemy. The allusions in the two previously mentioned writers are very vague, and we do not feel sure about the name Slavini or anything like it till Jornandes, A.D. 552. Why does Dr. Maclear call Jagiello, the founder of the great Polish dynasty, Jagal, a name unknown either to Lithuanian or Polish? The form in original documents seems to hover between Jagiello and Jagallo, but never Jagal. We do not wish, however, to leave this pleasant little work without a few words of praise. Treatises on the religious condition of the Slavs are rare in this country, and the book will probably be read by many who would have been deterred by a more ambitious production. Dr. Maclear everywhere writes in a generous and sympathetic spirit. Perhaps, while our journals and

reviews teem with so many encouragements to fellow-feeling with our dusky Aryan brothers of remote India, we may occasionally, putting political dislike aside, feel some interest in our nearer Aryan brothers, who inhabit the eastern part of Europe.

We draw the attention of Biblical scholars to Dr. K. Kohler's interesting article headed 'Two Ancient Hebrew Songs,' which appeared in the fourth number of the *Hebraica*, a monthly supplement to the *Jewish Messenger* (New York, April). Want of space does not allow us to give an abstract of some plausible conjectures by the author on the poetical pieces, 2 Sam. i. 19-27, and the 8th Psalm. We mention only that Dr. Kohler conjectures to read for *Sepher hay-Yashar*, "The Book of the Righteous," *Sepher hay-Yashir*, "The Book of Songs beginning with Yashir" (cp. Exod. xv. 1. Numb. xxi. 17). Perhaps *Sepher hash-Shir*, "The Book of Song," would be more plausible.

M. Moïse Schwab advances fast with his French translation of the Jerusalem Talmud. He has just brought out the last part of the section called *Zeraim*, which forms more than the fourth part of this Talmud. We are glad to state that the translator improves with his work as he becomes gradually more acquainted with the difficult idiom of the Jerusalem Talmud. He, however, is not yet aware that the text is in many places so corrupt that it would be utterly impossible for a better Talmud scholar than M. Schwab to bring out yearly a volume of translation.

M. Schwab has brought out in the last fasciculus of the *Actes de Philologie* a history of the vowel-points in Hebrew. The essay is a good compilation from previous articles and notes on the subject, but contains nothing new. On the other hand, M. Joseph Derenbourg, member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, will shortly publish in the *Revue Critique* an original article on the same question.

The Hebrew periodical *Hab-Boker Or*, published at Lemberg, contains an interesting article by Herr A. S. Weissmann, 'On Cremation, investigated from the Bible and the Talmud.' The author comes to the conclusion that cremation was not uncommon amongst the Jews. Although we cannot always agree with his interpretations of Talmudical passages bearing on that subject, we recommend to theologians the author's interesting pamphlet, which can be obtained separately.

M. Alcide Bonneau's beautiful edition of the Latin text of the pseudo-Constantine edict in favour of the temporal power of the popes, and of Laurentius Valla's treatise, in which he proves that this document is a forgery, both provided with a French translation, and preceded by an historical introduction (Paris, Laisieux), will be found very handy by those who are interested in this branch of theological controversy.

We have received an interesting pamphlet by M. Joseph Simon, of Nîmes, with the title of *L'Éducation et l'Instruction des Enfants chez les Anciens Juifs*. The intellectual and moral state of the Jews in the last century B.C. is not only interesting for Jewish history, but also of importance for the earliest history of Christianity. Dr. Marcus has brought out lately a similar essay independently, in German, on the *Pædagogic* in the Talmud. The French and German authors complete one another.

We have received from Messrs. Dulau & Co. a little book, *De Dæmonialitate*, printed at Paris by M. Isidore Laisieux. From the Preface we learn that the original is by Sinistrari of Ameno, a Franciscan monk, who wrote several learned works on canon law in the seventeenth century. This particular treatise had been lost sight of for a long time, and was identified, bound up with two other manuscripts, soon after it had been sold for a few shillings at Sotheby's, in December, 1871. The purchaser, M. Laisieux, carefully edited and published it, with a French translation. It has now been reprinted with an English translation. There can be no question that the treatise is a learned treatise on a curious subject; but there is also

no doubt that an edition of the Latin text alone would have answered every reasonable purpose in publishing such a book at all at the present time. To give an English version is utterly unnecessary. Any one who wished to learn what schoolmen and canonists had argued about "Demoniality" and its attendant crimes and their relative guilt would have been quite satisfied without an accompanying translation. So also would those who might be inclined to examine questions which were thought not to be absurdities in the Middle Ages, and wherein, as the editor rightly says, "lies the originality of the book, to wit, the theory of rational animals, endowed like ourselves with a body and a soul, and capable of receiving salvation and damnation." About another thing we are quite certain, that there was not the slightest necessity for illustrating the text by quoting at full length one of the most filthy epigrams of Martial.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Johnson: Select Works. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by A. Milnes, B.A. (Clarendon Press.)

SEEING that Mr. Arnold has just reprinted for schools Johnson's lives of Dryden and Pope, it might have been as well to have confined this selection to 'Rasselas.' Mr. Milnes's notes contain a great deal of information—perhaps too much, for surely readers of this book do not need to have such a phrase as the "fate of Cassandra" explained to them. The note on the "Janizaries," p. 451, is superfluous and incorrect. The Introduction is good.

Gray's Poems. Edited, with Johnson's Life, by F. Storr, M.A. (Rivingtons.)

MR. STORR has also collected a great deal of information for his annotations, but they, too, are over prolix. The questions interspersed are certainly unnecessary. Mr. Storr has wisely added a selection from Gray's letters.

First Principles of Roman History. By T. S. Taylor. (Relfe Brothers.)

WHETHER Mr. Taylor's general method of teaching history is in itself good is not a point on which we can express an opinion, but that he is not competent to teach even the outlines of Roman history is palpable enough. His readers are taken from Romulus to Charlemagne in the short space of a hundred pages, and the journey is diversified by a variety of confusions, omissions, and mistakes. Some notion of the generally hazy atmosphere of the book may be gained from the following extract:—"By the laws of the XII. Tables the whole body of Romans became members of the Plebeian tribes, so that the three ancient tribes became useless. The advantage to the Plebeians was, however, small, because they had no share in electing the consuls and other high magistrates" (p. 19). The comitia curiata are called the "public assembly of tribes" (p. 15). Servius is said to have established "193 classes called centuries" (p. 13). Augustus appoints fourteen "*ovici magistri*" (p. 80). We read of the "Hernicians" as a people conquered by Rome; of "Saturnius" as carrying an agrarian law; of "Caius Dullius" as defeating the Carthaginians; and of "one Amerinus" as defended by Cicero. The book is no doubt well meant, but its mistakes are such as no excellence of intention can counterbalance.

A Manual of Method for Pupil Teachers and Assistant Masters. By A. Park. (Blackie & Son.)

MR. PARK has made a mistake in supposing that his practical directions, which are sensible and warranted by experience, also deserve publication. The art of school teaching and management must be acquired, like other practical arts, by practice under suitable guidance and superintendence, not by reading books. Properly trained teachers will not need Mr. Park's manual, and to others it will be of comparatively little use. It consists of stray scraps from the Reports of H.M. Inspectors of

Schools, interspersed throughout a multiplicity of commonplace observations and obvious suggestions, descending to the minutest details of school work. There is no attempt to impart knowledge, explain principles, guard against dangers, and remove difficulties. In this respect the book contrasts most unfavourably with the cheap and excellent 'Manuals of the Science and Art of Teaching,' issued by the National Society, and recently brought under the notice of our readers. The very first paragraph, headed "What is meant by School Discipline," instead of explaining what discipline is, simply says its object is good order, which is essential to efficient teaching, and depends upon the personal qualifications of the teacher. We are at a loss to perceive what advantage any one can gain from unsatisfactory reading of this sort, which is too characteristic of the whole work.

The Battersea Series of Standard Reading Books for Boys. Written and Compiled by E. Daniel, M.A. Book IV. for Standard IV. (E. Stanford.)

LIKE the preceding volume in the same series recently noticed, this is remarkable for the readability of its contents, which comprise history, biography, travel, adventure, anecdote, and poetry, all carefully selected to suit the capacity and tastes of boys. Mr. Daniel's chief aim is to inspire them with a love of reading, but he is careful at the same time to inform their minds and improve their character. Each lesson is preceded by lists of words for spelling, and followed by an explanation of some of the more difficult ones, with additional examples of their use.

The Pupil Teacher's Course of Mathematics.—Part I. Euclid, Books I. and II., with Notes, Examples, and Explanations. — Part II. Algebra to the End of Quadratic Equations. By a late Fellow and Senior Mathematical Lecturer, Examiner for the Oxford and Cambridge Board, for the Cambridge Syndicate, &c. (National Society's Repository.)

AS might be expected from their authorship, these manuals cannot be too strongly recommended to pupil teachers and all junior mathematical students. Nowhere else can they find their wants so fully anticipated and so well supplied. The author's experience as an examiner has made him perfectly familiar with the particular points at which they are liable to stumble or go astray, through difficulty of comprehension or want of sufficient thought, and all they need do in order to avoid such mistakes as are commonly made is to study carefully the lucid explanations and wise cautions here supplied. This applies especially to the notes on Euclid, which are highly instructive and suggestive. The examples, consisting of simple deductions subjoined to the propositions required for their solution, have the advantage of being not so difficult as to deter the student from attempting them, and at the same time are graduated according to his increasing power. The Algebra is a very satisfactory treatise on that part of the subject to which it is devoted, containing a complete and masterly exposition of principles and processes, illustrated by an abundance of appropriate examples, including fifty-two examination papers. It may be added that the books are beautifully printed, and prepared in a superior style, befitting the excellence of their contents, while the price is nevertheless moderate.

Marcus Ward's Arithmetic.—Part I. Simple Rules, Standards I. and II.—Part II. Compound Rules, Standards III. and IV.—Part III. Practice, Fractions, Decimals, Proportion, &c., Standards V. and VI. By J. W. Marshall, M.A. (Marcus Ward & Co.)

THE class of pupils for whose use these three volumes are intended must depend mainly upon oral instruction with the black-board for their knowledge of arithmetic; but such works as Mr. Marshall's may serve to render more distinct and permanent the impressions thus received. He has furnished an ample supply of examples well suited to prepare for the standards specified, together with clear and correct explanations of the methods

of working them and the principles on which those methods are founded. As the answers are not here given, they are probably to be had separately by teachers.

Stories in Attic Greek, forming a Greek Reading Book for the Use of Junior Forms in Schools.

By the Rev. F. D. Morice, M.A. (Rivingtons.)

THIS is an admirable little book, consisting of a series of interesting stories, original and selected, designed to bridge over the gulf between Æsop's Fables and the easier Greek authors usually read in the lower forms at public schools. It is a distinct advance on anything of the kind we have seen before, a very important feature being the hints on the use of the lexicon in the beginning of the book. These, we imagine, will meet a serious want, which must have been felt by all who have been engaged in the work of teaching young boys. A series of easy extracts adapted from Thucydides are given at the end of the book, which will lessen considerably the difficulty felt by most boys on leaving such books as Æsop's Fables, and plunging at once into the entirely different world of Xenophon's 'Anabasis.' We are tempted to envy boys who make their first acquaintance with Greek literature and the writing of Greek prose under such excellent guidance as that supplied by the work before us and Mr. Arthur Sidgwick's 'Greek Prose Composition.'

Demosthenes: the Oration on the Crown and the Philippic Orations. Edited by the Rev. T. H. Leary, D.C.L. (Crosby Lockwood & Co.)

DR. LEARY'S notes are not of a high order, and his Introduction is too meagre to be of use; but the text is well printed, and the book is wonderfully low in price.

A Handy Manual of German Literature. By M. F. Reid. (Blackwood & Sons.)

IN this small book the best traits are seen at a glance; the type is clear, and the names of authors are boldly set in black type. This makes prominent such false spellings as these: "Hansen," "Vulpine," "Vulpins," "Alta Troll," "Roquett," "Herwigh," and "Freilgarth." More of the sort might probably be found. The design is too large for the size of the manual. That literary history should serve to a large extent as a history of culture; that it should include notices of creeds and theories, social, philosophical, and religious or anti-religious—these notions are not exclusively German, but in late years have been made especially prominent in German literary history. It is obvious that the historian's work has thus been made difficult, and the remark must apply partly even to the writer of a handbook. There was a time when a few notices of poets, novelists, and other popular writers would pass for the history of a national literature. But now life and literature are closely associated in the best historical works produced in Germany. No reader can be well acquainted with the history of Germany unless he is well acquainted with its literature. Whence come the best traits of Teutonic culture? This one query may serve as a fair example of the large questions treated in literary history as now defined. The large or modern definition of literary history is apparently accepted by the writer of this "handy manual," and this makes his book noticeable as a specimen of its class. If German literature, not excluding even philosophy, can be thus concisely represented, we shall soon see all that Aristotle knew put into a nutshell. The manual begins with Ulfilas, includes notices of Tauler, Geiler, Leibnitz, Kant, Fichte, Schleiermacher, Hegel, and Strauss, and does not conclude without references to the services of such writers as Liebig, Helmholtz, and Haeckel. Can it be a wonder that in the severe process of compression required to make the book so small, the life has been squeezed out? All that the writer has undertaken to tell is told in less than two hundred pages, and these are not crowded. There might have been spared room enough for brief references to sources of information. There are translations

and remarks here that remind us of an English book published some thirty years ago. The remarks referred to were most likely intended to be true, but, as now given with an extreme brevity, they may suggest error. We refer especially to curt notices of affinities observed between Kant and Joseph Butler, and of likenesses found between the doctrines of Böhme and Hegel. Who is the author whose remarks are here partially reproduced? It would be useless to notice minor errors. As a poet Bürger did not belong to the Hainbund; he did not write the adventures of the Baron Münchhausen. The true author of those wonders had, in all probability, good reasons for remaining anonymous.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MR. THOMS has issued anew his interesting treatise on *Human Longevity*. The value of the book is enhanced by the addition of an excellent letter, full of humour and shrewdness, and addressed to Prof. Owen. Mr. Norgate is the publisher.

THE current number of the *Library Journal* contains Lord Lindsay's modification of the Amherst decimal classification applied to the literature of mathematics, astronomy, and physics. The proposed system of sub-divisions is given at length.

DR. KARL FAULMANN, of Vienna, whose 'Buch der Schrift' we mentioned last year, is now bringing out a history of writing, with the title of *Illustrirte Geschichte der Schrift*. We have received the first two fasciculi of this interesting work. Another palæographical publication of great importance is Prof. V. Gardthausen's *Griechische Palæographie*.

WE welcome Mr. Friederici's third volume of his *Bibliotheca Orientalis*, which supplies a complete list of books, papers, serials, and essays, published in 1878 in England, its colonies, Germany, and France, on the history, languages, religion, antiquities, literature, and geography of the East. We have applied a severe test to this book, and can bear witness to its extreme accuracy, and the students of Europe have indeed reason to be grateful, for, be it remembered, not only books are entered, but magazine articles and papers in serials, while every convenience of general indexes and subject-grouping is supplied.

WE have on our table *Historical Studies and Recreations*, 2 vols., by S. C. Dutt (Trübner),—*Life and Achievements of Christopher Columbus*, by J. S. C. Abbott (Ward, Lock & Co.),—*Mechanics*, by R. S. Ball (Longmans),—*Notes on Crystallography and Crystallo-Physics*, by J. Milne (Trübner),—*The Student's "Ancileum" to the Institutes of Justinian*, by A. H. Rugg (Stevens & Sons),—*The Hunterian Oration*, by G. M. Humphry (Macmillan),—*Lessons in Horse Judging and the Summering of Hunters*, by W. Fearnley (Chapman & Hall),—*Baths and Bathing* (Hardwicke & Bogue),—*On the Neglect of Physical Education and Hygiene*, by Dr. Roth (Baillière),—*The Pleasures and Profits of our Little Poultry Farm* (Chapman & Hall),—*The Tower and the Scaffold*, by H. S. Wilson (C. Kegan Paul),—*Soldier and Pioneer*, by E. L. Anderson (New York, Putnam),—*Eccursions into Puzledom*, by the late Tom Hood and his Sister (Strahan & Co.),—*Sweet Sleep*, by C. J. Dunphie (Tinsley Brothers),—*Slyboots*, by B. Francis (Strahan & Co.),—*Bairaktar, a Tragedy*, by J. Graham (Simpkin),—*Elvora*, by F. Tolingsby (C. Kegan Paul),—*Leaves from the Mind's Diary*, by D. Filius (Oxford, Oliver),—*Poems*, by the Hon. E. Cranstoun (Moxon),—*Shakespeare's Debt to the Bible*, by Rev. C. Bullock ("Hand and Heart" Office),—*Conference on Foreign Missions*, edited by the Secretaries to the Conference (Shaw),—*Two Bibles*, by A. M. (Dublin, Gill & Son),—*L'Atthée*, by Léon Delbas (Paris, Leroux),—*Pauliciens, Bulgares, et Bons-Hommes en Orient et en Occident*, by A. Lombard (Paris, Fischbacher),—*Die*

Urwelt der Schweiz, by O. Heer (Zurich, Schulthet),—*Fürst Bismarck*, by Dr. H. Klee (Berlin, Heymons),—and *Les Inscriptions Historiques de Ninive et de Babylone*, by A. Delattre (Paris, Leroux).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Theology.

Lorimer's (J.) *A National Church demands a National Liturgy*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.

Law.

Dacey's (A. V.) *Law of Domicil as a Branch of the Law of England stated in the Form of Rules*, 8vo. 18/ cl.

Glen's (W. C.) *Statutes in Force Relating to the Poor Law*, Vol. 3, 8vo. 10/6 cl.

Lewis's (E. D.) *Draft Code of Criminal Law and Procedure*, 21/

Fine Art.

Rood's (O. N.) *Modern Chromatics*, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.

Poetry.

Barnes's (W.) *Poems of Rural Life in the Dorset Dialect*, 8/6 cl.

Salaman's (M. C.) *Ivan's Love Quest, and other Poems*, 5/ cl.

Tilston's (Rev. T.) *The Return from the Captivity, Isandula, and other Poems*, 12mo. 3/6 cl.

History and Biography.

Brown's (W. H.) *Charterhouse, Past and Present*, cr. 8vo. 7/ cl.

Charlbury of the Cistercian Priory of Coldstream, edited by Rev. C. Rogers, 8vo. 10/6 cl.

Egypt under Ismail Pacha, edited by B. Jerrold, cr. 8vo. 12/ cl.

Rental Book of the Cistercian Abbey of Cupar Angus, edited by Rev. C. Rogers, Vol. 1, 8vo. 21/ cl.

Philology.

Smith's (Dr. W.) *Introduction to Principia Latina*, Parts I. and II. post 8vo. 2/ each, cl.

Science.

Burnett's (J. C.) *Gold as a Remedy in Disease*, 12mo. 3/6 cl.

Rouse's (R.) *Scientific and Practical Geometry for Self-Instruction, with 218 Figures*, cr. 8vo. 5/

General Literature.

Dorcas, by Georgina M. Craik, 3 vols. 31/8 cl.

Dowson's (J.) *Classical Dictionary of Hindu Mythology and Religion*, Geography, &c. 8vo. 16/ cl.

Eber's (G.) *Homo Sum*, a Novel, from the German, by C. Bell, 2 vols. 16mo. 4/ cl.

Glaister's (E.) *A Constant Woman*, 12mo. 2/ bds.

Great Lady (A.), a Novel, from the German of Döwll, by Mrs. M. B. Harrison, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.

Joy's (J. M.) *The Two Mothers*, cr. 8vo. 10/6 cl.

Lynton Abbott's Children, a Novel, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/8 cl.

Newby's (Mrs. C. J.) *His Wife*, a Novel, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.

Tennyson Birthday Book, edited by E. Shakespeare, large edition, 12mo. 5/ cl.

PYGMALION.

(VARIATION ON THE THEME BY MR. BURKE JONES.)

LIFE, life and love!—Sculptor, thy prayer is heard;
See, of her gentle ruth and bounteous head,
The Lady of Love herself hath deigned to shed
The light of life on that white form, and stirred
Soul and sweet sense within, till at thy word,
Thy look, thy touch, the love-flush mantles red,
Glorifying.

But hark! what voice was that that said,
"Life, life and love!—aye, but with death for third;
O fool, to change thy chisel's work, divine
And changeless, for a glamour-gift of breath
Pent in a bubble, a bubble of milk and wine,
And honey'd poison;—O fool! thus choosing death
When the eternity of art was thine!"

"Life, life and love;—O fool!" the echo saith.

FRANK T. MARZIALS.

NOTES FROM LISBON.

Lisbon, June 25, 1879.

THE well-known Roman writer, Viscount de Juromenha, is engaged upon a critical examination of the episode in the 'Lusiad' descriptive of the twelve Portuguese knights who went to London to do battle against twelve English knights, as champions of English ladies whose fair fame was impeached. This is usually called the episode of Magrigo, such being the nickname of the leader of the band, on account of his extreme leanness. According to the Viscount, it is on record that Magrigo was brother to the Count de Marialva, and was a doughty knight. He is of opinion that the episode is founded upon fact, but that many details cannot be substantiated; he considers it occurred in the reign of Dom John I. of Portugal, but after the death of John of Gaunt, "time-honoured Lancaster." Manoel Correia, a contemporary and friend of Camoens, gives the legend, but names no authority, and Castera, a learned Frenchman, also mentions the circumstance in his notes, but without any historical authentication.

The Viscount de Juromenha's notice of this sub-

ject will be read with interest by all lovers of Camonian literature. It is a strange coincidence that no scrap of the handwriting of Camoens is preserved, and that the Viscount de Juromenha, who has spent the better part of his life in investigation, has hitherto been unable to find anything. Of all the love letters and the notes asking for money and begging excuse for non-payment—and the poet must have written innumerable such—there is not one to be found. A collection of his letters was formerly in possession of a Count de Vimeiro; they were published, and the originals were lost in the great earthquake. The Viscount de Juromenha, like Mr. Halliwell and other Shakespearean students, still lives in hope that in some library, crypt, or forgotten muniment room a letter or MS. of Camoens may be found.

It is also said the same writer has on hand an essay in vindication of the character of Lucrezia Borgia against the popular belief, and tending to prove that she is a much maligned woman. L.

KAISAR-I-HIND.

Oxford, June, 1879.

In your recent review of Mrs. Burton's 'Arabia, Egypt, India,' your reviewer might have pointed out at least one absurd mistake into which the authoress has fallen. After describing (p. 216) "the different disputes as to what the Hostani (sic) title of the Queen ought to be," and mentioning three or four Sanskrit, Arabic, and Persian phrases as examples of what she calls "Hostani titles," she adds, "but not *Gamanā-gamanam* (i.e., coming and going between east and west), Prof. Monier Williams's hobby, which was awfully criticized in India."

Will you allow me to say that I have never mixed myself up in the controversy about the Queen's Indian titles, and that, had I done so, I should not have been guilty of the absurdity of recommending that the Sanskrit phrase *gamanā-gamanam* should be used as a title of any kind? The only occasion on which I ever used the phrase at all was at a public meeting held in Bombay, when I expressed a hope that there would soon be more intercourse between the educated classes of England and India. MONIER WILLIAMS.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

I HAD nearly made a mistake, and had I not checked my pen it had written "Notes from London." The fact is that in spirit I am still in the midst of you, and that a good number of my fellow citizens are thinking much more about London than about Paris.

Here there is nothing new either in art or in literature; and our political activity is almost entirely concentrated on an event the news of which came from London, and which the English demonstrations, if a little prudence be not shown, may well convert into a barrier between two neighbouring and friendly nations. The odd quarrel between M. Emile Ollivier and the French Academy is well-nigh forgotten. M. Emile Ollivier, who guided the country for six months, and led it you know whither, is neither a wicked man nor a dishonest man, nor a bad orator. He lacks only good sense. The fairies who gathered round his cradle bestowed on him every gift save that which is the most indispensable of all alike in private and in public life. How did a man who has written nothing excepting a mediocre little volume of personal apology gain admittance into the Academy in 1870 without debate or ballot? Every one knows the general history of the incident, and a good number of the initiated know its secret history. The official explanation of this matter is the sudden if not unselfish frenzy that threw the leaders of Orleanism into the arms of the Liberal Empire. The fiercest irreconcilables of the party—those who had protested most noisily against the spoliation of princes, and, as M. Dupin remarked, "le premier vol de l'aigle"—enrolled themselves as if they had been hot-headed young fools under the equivocal banner of the *plébiscite*, and thus it is that the

Academy, the fortress of Orleanism, flung its doors wide open before the somewhat slight figure of M. Emile Ollivier. There were other, more private reasons, and it shows Christian charity in a well-informed press to forget them. For example, people knew, but did not say in print, that the election of M. Ollivier coincided exactly with a scandalous appointment which gave a post of 10,000 francs a year to the son of the Grand Elector of the Academy in the office of Justice and Public Worship. Now the Minister of Justice and Public Worship was M. Ollivier.

The Academy was not unaware assuredly of this traffic, which was notorious all over Paris, but could it foresee the consequences of it? Did it know that M. Ollivier himself would bring it ill fortune, and that this *funeste nicaud*, as one of my friends dubbed him, would not be able to pronounce his *discours de réception*, nor to reply to that honourable and excellent man, Henri Martin, the worthy successor of M. Thiers? An assembly of which even the most insignificant members have at least some knowledge of the world, had it reason to think that its choice in 1870, its Director in 1878, would send it an unprecedented ultimatum through the *Figaro*? These things are so improbable that it has never been proposed to punish them, and the culprit can only be chastised by himself. M. Emile Ollivier, it is said, has done himself the justice to cease frequenting the Academy. Both he and it are to be sincerely congratulated on this.

But let us leave these old stories and return, if you please, to the events of the day. At the moment at which I write the main topic of the hour is you. I hear nothing else talked about than England and the English, and a Frenchman who comes back from London draws even more listeners than Mr. Boyle, who dined yesterday with Sarcey at the Café Riche on his return from Afghanistan. "How did the Literary Congress get on?" As well as could be expected, given the rather disdainful abstention of the chief English writers and the great publishers. The principles which we dream of introducing into all the codes of Europe have been applauded; it only remains to put them in practice. We have every reason to count upon the fairness and the good will of the English Government, which has for a long time had the subject of copyright under its consideration. Our Minister of Public Instruction is so well satisfied with the results obtained that he is preparing to distribute freely *les palmés académiques* to the most active members of the Congress. *Les palmés académiques* are not a decoration like the Legion of Honour, but a distinction much sought after by men engaged in teaching, in literature, and even in politics. Our officers are as covetous of them as our artists. I have every reason to think that Got will obtain them, while waiting for better things.

Apropos. "And this great success of the Comédie Française, have not the newspapers a little exaggerated it?" They have rather understated it. Never has the Comédie Française found so splendid an opportunity of displaying the choicest part of its *répertoire*, and never has it played before a public more learned, more sensible to the true beauties of art, more enthusiastic, and more just. "They know French, then, these English?" May Heaven grant that we may become as familiar with their language as the educated English are with ours. I had occasion to talk at Westminster, in the clubs, at Messrs. Macmillan's, and everywhere with the men most distinguished in politics and literature, and in spite of all their courtesy I confess I felt profoundly humiliated. "And their newspapers?" In very truth their newspapers are to ours what the electric light is to an oil lamp; and their railways brought into the centre of the city, with stations open to every one, immense hotels at the side, a prodigious traffic without obstruction, the arrangements for luggage simplified to the last degree, made me think when I got back to my own country that we were still in the days of diligences and of *coucou*. Undoubtedly English cookery is not so

good as ours, and in London it is easier to find a magnificent banquet than a good dinner. English art, which has made astonishing progress of late years, has not yet reached the level of French art; but English education should make us blush, so much broader, more living and human it is than ours. And the English home, that comfortable and convenient dwelling, where one lives in one's own house with one's own family, with no neighbour under one's feet, no neighbour over one's head, no neighbour opposite one's door, no despotic *concierge*, is worth more, with all its monotonous simplicity, than the handsomest *appartement* in the Rue de la Paix. Nothing is more lovely, more fresh, more delicious in summer than the English country; and he who speaks to you of it with such warmth has known both northern and southern Europe, together with a little of Asia and Africa. The English ladies, hundreds of whom I admired in Hyde Park, are beings of exquisite elegance and refinement. One would say that they are the result of as wise a process of selection as that to which you owe the noble animals who canter under them, proud to carry them.

"Ah! everything superb!" people say to me; "this is enthusiasm." No, it is simple justice. But the men? their phlegm, their rawness, that British formalism which treats as a stranger, if not as an enemy, every one who has not been introduced? If I had talked in England only with those to whom I had been introduced I should have little knowledge of it. Happily on this point the English of 1879 are less sticklers for etiquette than we. "*Diantre!* It is unlucky that a people so gifted, so well educated, so well housed and well equipped, is not our friend." "How do you know it is not?" "Why, those Bonapartist demonstrations since the 20th of June, can you deny that they are levelled at Republican France?" It is not my business to weigh the amount of political prejudice that may enter into the expression of a lively and sincere feeling. The English have had in their midst for more than eight years her who was—not without *éclat* or charm—the Empress of the French. They have been able to judge her as a wife and a mother; they are witnesses of her grief; they were not likely to be indifferent to the death of a brave young man who fell, in their uniform, facing their foes. The very natural feeling they show on this occasion is no more directed against us than the solemn Italian mourning I witnessed in January, 1873. In England as in Italy people have the right and the duty to mourn our former masters, for they did services to our friends of yesterday and to-morrow, and they robbed only France of Alsace and Lorraine.

EDMOND ABOUT.

Literary Gossip.

THE India Museum is to be broken up. A great annual saving will be thereby effected, while the arrangements in contemplation for the distribution of the Museum collections will very much add to their importance and value for public instruction.

MR. SUTHERLAND EDWARDS is preparing for immediate publication a work on 'The Russians at Home and the Russians Abroad.' Some one-and-twenty years ago Mr. Edwards published a volume under the title of 'The Russians at Home.'

MR. HOLLOWAY'S munificent scheme of a Woman's College is making progress. Tenders have been invited and sent in for the erection of a block of buildings, the cost of which may be roughly estimated at seventy thousand pounds. The whole expenditure contemplated is considerably in excess of half a million sterling; and we understand that the works are now to proceed without any further delay.

A MEETING of ladies and gentlemen interested

in Japanese art, literature, folk-lore, &c., was held at the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society on Friday, the 4th of July. The meeting was called together for the purpose of establishing in London a central institution, with the object of bringing into closer communication admirers and students of Japanese art, literature, &c., and collecting, recording, and disseminating information relative to Japan. It is proposed to publish proceedings, notes, queries, and other interesting matter, and to facilitate this branch of research and study.

WE understand that Mr. C. W. Vincent, who has been for many years Assistant Librarian of the Royal Institution, will be the colleague and successor of Mr. Henry Campkin as Librarian of the Reform Club. We regret to learn that Mr. Campkin still continues in a feeble state of health.

THE course of excellent lectures on 'America's Place in History,' which Mr. John Fiske, of Harvard, undertook to deliver at University College, Gower Street, has met with much success. The attendance all through the course was very large. At the close a hearty vote of thanks was given to the authorities of the College and to Mr. Fiske.

THE death is announced of Mr. John Diprose, a well-known printer and publisher. He was bred a printer, but at the age of twenty-three he set up as a bookseller at Newington Butts, whence he removed to Covent Garden, and presently to the Strand. Here he issued, in 1840, 'The Royal Song Book,' the first of a series of half-crown collections of songs compiled by himself, which had a wide circulation. During the last twenty-five years of his career Mr. Diprose combined the business of a printer with that of a publisher. His most important contribution to literature was 'Some Account of the Parish of St. Clement Danes,' which appeared in 1868. Mr. Diprose was in his sixty-fifth year, and was much liked and respected.

MESSRS. BLACKWOOD & SONS have in the press a 'History of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland,' by Mr. Alex. Ramsay. This work will have interest for agricultural students, not merely as a record of the Society named, which has existed for ninety-five years, but also as containing information on earlier Scottish societies of a similar nature.

THE popular edition of Dr. Smith's 'Life of the Rev. Dr. John Wilson' is going through the press. The second volume of his 'Life of the Rev. Dr. Duff' is nearly ready for publication.

MORE than two years have now elapsed since the death of Mr. Andrew Halliday, and as yet no monumental stone has been placed over his grave in Highgate Cemetery. We believe that an obelisk of Aberdeen granite, fifteen feet high, and bearing in gold letters the inscription, "In loving memory of Andrew Halliday," was executed soon after his death. Why is not this monument reared over the grave of the genial essayist and dramatist?

THE opening chapters of a new story from the pen of Mrs. Semple Garrett are about to appear in the pages of the *Graphic*.

DR. GORDON STABLES has in the press a book entitled 'Ladies' Dogs,' which contains

a complete description of the various breeds used as pets and companions, with full directions for their management in health and disease.

MR. ALEX. J. WARDEN, favourably known as the author of 'The Linen Trade, Ancient and Modern,' and 'The Burgh Laws of Dundee,' the latter of which works, on its appearance in 1872, was reviewed at length in the *Athenæum*, is now engaged on an 'Historical and Descriptive Account of Angus.' It will appear in three quarto volumes, the first of which will be issued in the autumn. Mr. Warden also intends to publish a supplementary volume, containing an historical account of the burghs of Arbroath, Brechin, Dundee, Forfar, and Montrose.

THE Church Missionary Society has commissioned the Rev. C. F. Schleker to publish at its cost a Dictionary of the Temne language, one of the languages spoken in the neighbourhood of Sierra Leone. The learned author published in 1864 a Grammar of the same language.

PROF. LANZONE, of Turin, is preparing a work on Egyptian mythology, and another on the papyri representing the passage of the sun through the hours of the night.

THE Metropolitan Museum of Art, of New York, has purchased a selection of dated Assyrian tablets in terra-cotta, and two historical cylinders of Nebuchadnezzar.

'PILGRIMAGES IN THE PEAK' is the title of a collection of magazine sketches by Mr. Edward Bradbury ("Strephon"), which Mr. Bates, of Buxton, and Messrs. Bemrose will publish this month. The book is dedicated to the Duke of Rutland, and describes the romantic scenery of the Peak.

THE Temple Library and Art Museum, which has been erected at Rugby at a cost of about 7,000*l.*, has just been opened, a number of pictures and other works of art being lent for the occasion. Amongst the pictures are examples by Titian, Rubens, Murillo, Kneller, Turner, Ward, &c.

A NEW edition of the poems of William Thom, the unfortunate weaver-poet of Inverurie, will shortly be published by Mr. Alex. Gardner, of Paisley. Thom, who was idolized for a time as a second Burns, died in poverty in 1850.

MR. W. FORSYTH, who for thirty years was editor of the *Aberdeen Journal*, has recently died, after a long illness, resulting from a cancerous affection of the tongue. Mr. Forsyth was the author of 'Idylls and Lyrics,' a collection of poems which he contributed to *Blackwood*, *Cornhill*, and other magazines.

THE Advocates' Library has added to its collection of copies of the Solemn League and Covenant one which was signed in the West Church of Edinburgh. The first name it bears is that of "Robert Douglas," the reputed grandson of Queen Mary and a noted divine in his day.

MESSRS. LIPPINCOTT, of Philadelphia, have just brought out an edition of the works of Albert Gallatin, the well-known American financier and statesman.

THE new French publications include the Conference delivered at Mans during Lent by Père Félix, 'Christianisme et Socialisme, ou le Remède au Mal Social par la Charité Chrétienne'; 'L'Enfance à Paris,' by Le Vicomte d'Haussonville; 'Les Comédiennes de Molière,' by M. Arsène Houssaye; 'Henri IV.: sa Vie, son Œuvre, ses Écrits,' by M. J. Guadet; 'Le Libre Échange et l'Impôt, Études d'Économie Politique,' by the late Duc de Broglie, published by his son; and 'Les Médecins,' by M. Albert Castelnau.

SCIENCE

Researches on the Motion of the Moon. Made at the United States Naval Observatory, Washington, by Simon Newcomb. (Washington.)

FOR several years after the appearance of Prof. Hansen's celebrated 'Tables de la Lune,' it was generally believed that the theory of the motion of the Moon had been at last perfected, and the close accordance between the observed and tabular places of the Moon seemed to warrant the conclusion. Subsequently M. Delaunay by his researches on the lunar theory threw grave doubts on the accuracy of some important portions of the theoretical basis of Hansen's tables; but as Hansen's tables seemed to perfectly represent the motion of the Moon ever since 1750, it seemed only just to suppose that Hansen's work was correct. Prof. Newcomb was the first to show that it was by an artificial device that Prof. Hansen had brought his tables into accord with the observations between 1750-1860, and that he had only secured this accord by entirely sacrificing the agreement between the tables and observations for periods anterior to 1750. Further, the later observations of the Moon showed that serious discordances were beginning to manifest themselves between the tables and observations. It was obvious that there still remained some serious deficiency in the lunar theory. Prof. Newcomb undertook the further investigation of this grave subject, and proposed to divide his work into two portions. One of these was the examination of the mathematical portion of the defective part of Hansen's theory, and the other was the reduction of the observations of the Moon made before the year 1750. The former remains still unfinished, for it has proved to be a work of far greater difficulty than had been expected. The latter is now finished, and forms the present volume. The observations which have been taken by Prof. Newcomb as the basis of his investigation consist of a number of observations of ancient eclipses of the Moon quoted by Ptolemy in his famous 'Almagest'; a number of observations of eclipses of the Sun and Moon made by the Arabian astronomers during the ninth and tenth centuries at Cairo and Bagdad; and a number of observations of eclipses of the Sun and of occultations of stars by the Moon made during the seventeenth and early part of the eighteenth century by the celebrated astronomers Gassendi, Hevelius, Cassini, Flamsteed, La Hire, Delisle, and others. Many of these later observations have remained buried in the archives of the Paris Observatory ever since they were made, and their very existence was unknown to astronomers until they were discovered by Prof. Newcomb during a visit in 1871. Others, though their existence was known, had never been reduced properly, whilst most of the remainder had never been properly compared with the tables of the Moon. In the present volume all these observations are brought together and are recorded *in extenso*, together with all the material for properly reducing them. Many of them are very interesting, and throw much light on the inner history of the famous Observatory of Paris. Thus we learn how a celebrated eclipse of the Sun was not properly observed, owing to the presence of the king. These observations are carefully reduced by Prof. Newcomb, and by comparing them with Hansen's 'Tables de la Lune,' the errors in the tabular place of the Moon are satisfactorily determined. From these observations it appears that the errors of the tables run from a very small quantity in the end of the eighteenth century to a very large quantity at the end of the nineteenth century.

teenth century to more than half a minute of time (fifteen seconds of arc) in the first decade of the eighteenth century, are double this towards the end of the seventeenth century, and quadruple it at the beginning of the eighteenth century. The Arabian observations of the eclipses are shown to differ by several minutes from the time predicted by the tables, and the eclipses recorded by Ptolemy are shown to have occurred more than half an hour after the time assigned by Hansen's tables. The grave error of these tables is demonstrated. In the concluding portion of the volume Prof. Newcomb proceeds to inquire what corrections must be applied to Hansen's tables to make them accurately represent the motion of the Moon. He shows that by suitably diminishing the mean motion of the Moon, and then applying an empirical periodical correction, the tables may be made to represent all the observations between 1625 and 1875. He also points out that the ancient eclipses of the Moon show that the value of the secular acceleration ($12''\cdot18$ per century) which is employed by Hansen in his tables is very much too great, and that it ought to be diminished by nearly a third. It has long been known that the theoretical value was only $6''\cdot20$ per century, or little more than half that which was supposed to be indicated by observation, and the difference was assumed to be due to the friction of the tides on the earth, which it was supposed would retard its rotation. The results which have been obtained by Prof. Newcomb throw grave doubts on this hypothesis. By the researches embodied in this volume Prof. Newcomb has earned the gratitude of all astronomers, and it will be a work of incalculable value to those mathematicians who are engaged in perfecting the theory of the Moon. It is unquestionably one of the most important contributions which have been received by the lunar theory, and will tend to very materially improve this important department of astronomy.

Modern Meteorology. A Series of Six Lectures delivered under the Auspices of the Meteorological Society in 1878. (Stanford.)

THE Preface informs us that "it appeared to the Council of the Meteorological Society that a set of lectures explanatory of modern views, and showing how the stock of knowledge of an older date may be thereby illustrated, would, in the present condition of the science, be well timed." A considerable amount of useful information will be found in those lectures, which were delivered by men who have secured some reputation as accurate observers of meteorological phenomena. Hence this little book will prove of value to those who are about to commence observing the changes of the atmosphere. The lecturers would have greatly improved their volume if they had given themselves the small amount of trouble necessary to adapt their spoken addresses to the conditions of their readers. We find, for example, such passages as "You see from the diagram," "in the suspended diagram," and the like, left for the information of those who have no diagrams to look upon. It is to be hoped that the next edition may appear without these blemishes, and that a very useful volume will be rendered more pleasing by adapting the lectures to the new conditions of a book.

Coal Mines Inspection: its History and Results. By R. Nelson Boyd, F.G.S. (Allen & Co.)

FROM the commencement of this century, as Mr. Nelson Boyd truly says, Parliament has been more or less engaged in framing acts for the benefit of the employed, and the improvement of the relations between masters and men. In the volume before us an attempt is made to examine the progress of inquiries by commissions and committees into the condition of our colliers, and to explain the several measures which have received the sanction of our legislature, and which were intended to give relief to a large body of labourers who are exposed in their employment to accidents of a peculiarly dangerous character. The condition of the colliery population previous to the

present century is the subject of the first chapter. Our author complains of "sparse notices" and "scanty materials," and thus apologizes for a very sketchy and unsatisfactory division of his work. From 1816, a period of great distress, when the colliers were dispersed over the country begging their food, to 1872, when the Coal Mines Regulation Act became law, we have a more satisfactory statement of the several select committees and royal commissions which were constituted, and of the several Acts of Parliament which were passed for the purpose of relieving the colliers and other workmen from systems which pressed heavily upon them, and of securing, so far as possible, those severely tasked and always industrious labourers—the colliers—from the terrible accidents incident to their subterranean employment. Mr. Boyd then proceeds to examine the evidences—chiefly those given by the inspectors themselves—which bear upon the advantages derived from the inspection of collieries, especially since 1860, when Mr. Dillwyn, the Member for Swansea, moved for a return of the number of fatal accidents that have occurred in our mines, and the relation between the number of lives lost and the quantity of coal raised. Since that period the returns made by the inspectors have taken that form. In conclusion Mr. Boyd remarks that "the result has been, if not to prevent a loss of life underground, at least to diminish the number of casualties. By regulating the employment of boys, and making provision for their education, the social status of the mining population has been improved. The results obtained are in themselves sufficient for congratulation, but they are not completely satisfactory." On the whole, this book gives a very useful summary of the origin, the history, and the utility of coal mines inspection.

On Artificial Manures: their Chemical Selection and Scientific Application to Agriculture. By M. Georges Ville. Translated and edited by William Crookes, F.R.S. (Longmans & Co.)

ENGLISH farmers are, as a rule, much greater consumers of artificial manures than French farmers. Anxious that the agriculturist should obtain his fertilizing agents on the easiest possible terms, M. Ville suggests that, instead of purchasing in the ordinary course of trade, he should become his own manufacturer. Let the farmer compound his manures according to the formulæ here given, and the author asserts that there will be not only a great saving in cash but a great improvement in the crops. It is true that it is no easy matter for an unscientific farmer to prepare such a material as calcic superphosphate, but then M. Ville advises the formation of co-operative associations, each with a practical chemist as superintendent. This done, he maintains that "the farmer will for $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per pound obtain a soluble phosphoric acid, for which manufacturers have been charging him about 6d." Another practical, or rather, we fear, unpractical, suggestion of M. Ville's is to offer a prize of 100,000*l.*, collected by international subscription, for the discovery of some means of utilizing the nitrogen of the atmosphere in the formation of sulphate of ammonia. "Ammonic sulphate at 1*l.* per pound," says the author, "means cheap bread and cheap meat." M. Ville's work is composed of a number of lectures delivered at the experimental farm at Vincennes, some as far back as 1867, and others in 1874-5. Much of the work necessarily relates to matters which are of more interest in France than in England, and the English farmer would certainly have been grateful to the editor if he had seen his way to abridge the work, so as to produce a smaller and therefore less expensive volume.

THE RUSSIAN SURVEY OF THE OXUS.

M. BYKOPP has just published an important account of his survey last autumn of the Oxus from the embouchure of the Vaksha or Waksh to the Hodja Solar (Khojah Saleh) ferry, and of the return whither of the Samarcand from the latter point, whither it had ascended from Petro-Alexandrofsk. The object was to secure a complete

hydrographical survey of the Oxus from its mouth to the confluence of the Waksh, and full information respecting the geography and ethnology of the immediately adjacent tracts, as well as the important question of the opportunities for obtaining fuel. Although circumstances were not strictly favourable, these expectations have been fairly realized, a detailed chart of the river having been secured for the distance specified, which amounts in all to more than a thousand miles. M. Bykopp journeyed from Samarcand to Karshi, whence he went on to Kubadian, south of Hissar. Here he found that the whole country boasted of only two boats, one of which was secured, after some delay, and conveyed to Aivaj (described as the ruins of an old Kurgan fortress), while M. Bykopp himself rode on and explored the lower course of the Kafirningan. At Aivaj his boat journey commenced, his companions being an interpreter and two boatmen, and the rest of the party being directed to await his arrival at Kelif. The weather proved most propitious, and had it not been for the heat the journey would not have been unpleasant. Up to the Patia-Kissar ferry both banks of the river are almost desolate; beyond this settlements occur at intervals, and below Kelif both banks are covered with fields and gardens, and continuously populated as far as Iljik. Below, military posts are seen at intervals, with large intervening wastes, which are only visited at times by a few nomads or traders, who come there for charcoal, fish, coal, and timber. Such is the aspect of the banks as far as Pitniak, where the Khivan oasis begins. M. Bykopp reports that the Turcomans encountered by him are remarkable for their total indifference to the Mohammedan religion. They displayed, however, a genuine hospitality and good nature to the Russians.

Kelif was reached on the 30th of August. This little town, with its dilapidated citadel, is important on account of its ferry over the Oxus, which is made use of by most of the caravans proceeding from Bokhara *via* Karshi to Afghanistan, another important transit point being Karki, about sixty-seven miles lower down, which connects the traffic between Bokhara on the one side and Andkhui, Maimenah, Herat, and Candahar, in Western Afghanistan.

About Kelif the scenery of the Oxus is fine, wild precipitous declivities extending down to the water's edge, while the opposite bank is covered with rich vegetation and thick groves of *tugai*, which look inviting enough, but are little else than fever-haunted marshes. The Oxus is reinforced by the mass of melted snow and ice brought down from its upper valleys in June and July; on the subsidence of the waters numerous little lakes are formed, and masses of vegetable matter brought down are left stranded to decompose in the intense heat which ensues. None of the groves referred to are inhabited on account of their extreme unhealthiness. The natives dwell on the high sandy banks, but even there they suffer much, and cases occur where a whole settlement becomes deserted.

On the 6th of September M. Bykopp met the steamer at Hodja Solar, the stretch between that place and Charjui (173 miles) having been navigated for the first time by a steam vessel. Three days after the homeward journey commenced. M. Bykopp states that the result of these explorations is to convince him that the great Central Asian river is fully adapted for the purposes of navigation.

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

Two more of the agents of the Church Missionary Society have arrived at the southern extremity of Victoria Nyanza, but no news has reached England from Uganda, and there is a painful suspense with regard to the fate of the three agents who were despatched up the Nile to Uganda last year. The abdication of the Khedive and the general weakness of the central government at Cairo may result in contracting the frontier of Egypt to the south. It should be an absolute principle of politics that the Egyptian authority should not be allowed to enter the

territory of the Bantu race, which commences on the northern shore of the Victoria Nyanza.

M. Severtsoff has published some further accounts of his explorations of last autumn in the Pamir highlands. He visited lakes Rang-kul, Kara-kul, and Yesbil-kul, and his companion advanced to a point less than fifty versts distant from the route of the English expedition under Col. Gordon and Capt. Trotter in 1874. He has explored the Alichur Pamir, which was wholly unknown, has inspected the mountain system lying east of the Pamir highlands, and inclines to think that there is no well-defined mountain range running north and south, as contested by Hayward and others, and has examined Lake Kara-kul with a view to settling the question of its outlet. His idea is that the lake has at different times discharged its waters to the north-east into the Tarim river system, and to the south-west into the Oxus tributaries. This justifies in the main the statements of Hwen-Thsang, the old Chinese pilgrim, while it disagrees with the rather more modern conclusions of Capt. Kostenko.

Mr. Keith Johnston left Saddani for the interior on the 19th of May. The *Proceedings* of the Royal Geographical Society contains some interesting information on the route he proposes to follow, together with a sketch-map.

The new edition of Murray's 'Handbook for Switzerland,' just published, has been revised and corrected by Mr. Douglas Freshfield, late President of the Alpine Club. It is divided into two parts, separately bound for the convenience of travellers.

Two important meteorological works have just been issued by the Indian Government, both from the pen of Mr. J. Eliot, M.A., Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal and (during 1878) officiating Reporter to the Government of India. The first is the Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877 (the third year for which a general report has been issued). This work is of ampler dimensions than its predecessors, and of very exceptional interest, owing to the abnormal meteorological features of the year. The second work is a Report on the Madras Cyclone of May, 1877. This phenomenon is very exhaustively and carefully discussed, and Mr. Eliot's conclusions form a strong confirmation of the "condensation theory" of the origin of cyclones, in opposition to the parallel wind theory set up by Mr. Meldrum, the late Mr. Willson, &c.

Mr. Bartholomew is rendering good service by pushing on his reduced Ordnance Map of Scotland, of which eight sections have now been published, the last embracing the whole of Caithness with a portion of Sutherland. The map is carefully reduced from the Ordnance Survey, its scale (two miles to the inch) is amply sufficient to show all the features likely to interest tourists and the general public, and the absence of hill-shading is, to some extent, compensated for by the insertion of numerous altitudes. We hope Mr. Bartholomew may see his way to issuing a similar map of England. Messrs. Black are the publishers.

The fourth part of Stieler's Hand-Atlas contains, on a single sheet, a map of the world on Lambert's zenithal projection, the land and sea of which are tinted according to height or depth, together with a diagram showing the antipodes. The second sheet of the general map of North America has likewise been published, and deserves praise for its clearness and the characteristic rendering of the orographical features.

SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—June 26.—A. W. Franks, Esq., Director, in the chair.—Major Heales exhibited a palimpsest brass by permission of the Rev. C. Grant, Vicar of Aylesford. The brass belonged to the church of that parish. On one side was an inscription in memory of "John Savell, Gentilman, sityme sarvant to Syr Thomas Wiat Koyght," who died on the 29th of March, 1545; on the other side was a portion of a female figure, who appeared to be holding in her arms

a dragon. This figure Major Heales believed to represent St. Marguerite, but Mr. Franks suggested it was more probably a representation of *Fortitudo* or *Force*—a conjecture which seemed to be confirmed by the letters... *orce*, which were all that were left on a scroll at the foot.—The Rev. W. Greenwell exhibited three very curious vessels of pottery, found in a barrow in Wiltshire, one of a group of five sepulchral mounds situated on the Warren Farm in the parish of Aldbourne. These vessels were found along with numerous other objects, which were not, however, exhibited on the present occasion—bones, beads of various materials, such as glass, amber, lignite, a small bronze knife, and two small bronze awls or prickers, &c. These last bore traces of having been burned with the body or bodies with which they were deposited. One of the urns was of a very peculiar shape, and Mr. Greenwell suggested it had been used as a cover to the so-called "incense cup" with which it was found.—Sir H. Lefroy communicated a paper 'On the Constitutional History of the oldest remaining British Plantation, i.e. the Bermudas.' Sir H. Lefroy, who has enjoyed unrivalled advantages for making himself acquainted with the documentary history of Bermuda, traced the progress of events from the earliest days of the Virginia Company to more recent times, and gave an interesting picture of successive conflicts of authority between the Legislature and the Governor.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—June 25.—Mr. Haynes in the chair.—Mr. C. H. E. Carmichael read a paper 'On the Paris Literary Congress of 1878 and the International Literary Association,' in which the author briefly analyzed the principal questions discussed in the Congress convened last year by the agency of the Société des Gens de Lettres de France. Mr. Carmichael described in some detail the work of the first section of the Paris Congress, which was the one mainly concerned with literary copyright, and, after giving extracts from Victor Hugo's address at the public meeting in the Châtelet Theatre, passed on to the foundation of the International Literary Association at the general meeting of the Congress, 28th June, 1878. The constitution of the Association was next discussed, and the objects at which it professed to aim were stated as set forth in the published bulletins, copies of which, as well as of the official *résumé* of the Paris Congress, were laid on the table by Mr. Carmichael, who expressed his hope that the future work of the Association would be carried on in the broad spirit of Victor Hugo's addresses.

QUEKETT MICROSCOPICAL.—June 27.—Prof. T. H. Huxley, President, in the chair.—Four new Members were elected.—Nominations for Officers and Council to be elected at the ensuing annual meeting were made, and Messrs. Hainworth and Dobson were appointed Auditors.—Prof. Abbé, of Jena, gave an explanation of the theory of true aplatic construction as applied to microscopical objectives.—Mr. T. C. White detailed the results of some recent observations upon the mechanism of the tentacles of *Drosera rotundifolia*; and a discussion followed, in which Mr. Gilbert, Mr. White, and the President took part.

PHYSICAL.—June 28.—Prof. W. G. Adams in the chair.—Mr. J. F. Moulton and Mr. J. J. Eastwick were elected Members.—Prof. W. G. Adams, President, exhibited his new measuring polariscope.—Sir J. Conroy, Bart., read a paper 'On the Distribution of Heat in the Spectrum.'—Mr. Grant described an investigation which he has made into the induction lines round two parallel coils of wire.—Dr. Shuttle described his experiments proving the lines of force in a bar magnet to run spirally round the bar between the equator and poles, the equator being decentred and oblique across the bar, as shown by diagrams.—Prof. Rowland made some observations on the new theory of terrestrial magnetism of Profs. Ayrton and Perry.—Mr. C. Cooke exhibited

a small voltaic element, showing the internal current.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Mon. Royal Institution, 8.—General Monthly.
Tues. Horticultural, 11.—Fruit and Floral Committees. 1.—Scientific Committee.
—Biblical Archaeology, 81.—'Excavations and Discoveries in Assyria,' Mr. H. Rassam; 'Le Décret de Ptolémée sur le Papyrus de Ramsès II. et de Ramsès III.,' M. E. Naville.
Thurs. Historical, 8.—'Elizabethan Persecutions,' Mr. J. H. Chapman; 'Turanian Epoch of Rome and of Hellenic and Norse Mythology,' Dr. Hyde Clarke; 'Original Records respecting the Plague in Great Britain,' Mr. G. Harris; 'Historical Sketches of the Ministers of the Church of Waltham Holy Cross, from Unpublished Sources,' Mr. W. Winters; 'Notes respecting the Chapel Royal of Stirling, with Excerpts from its Unprinted Register, 1501-1811,' Rev. C. Rogers; 'Holy Roman Empire; or, the Causes of the Disintegration of Germany,' Rev. A. R. Pennington; 'Notions of the Register and Churchwarden Account Book which belonged to Knabworth, Herts,' Rev. Frabryard Pearson.
Fri. Quekett Microscopical, 7.
Sat. Botanic, 31.—Election of Fellows.

Science Gossip.

AN ephemeris of the comet recently discovered by Mr. Swift at Rochester, U.S.A., has been published by Dr. Holetschek of Vienna. It appears by this that the comet passed its perihelion so long ago as April 26th, and has been receding from the earth ever since its discovery was announced. Its brightness did not then exceed that of a star of the ninth magnitude, but its nebulosity was about 3' in diameter. It is now considerably fainter, added to which the present moonlight interferes with its observation, although its position, quite in the north, prevents this affecting its visibility so much as it otherwise would. On the 16th inst. its place in the heavens will be very near the north pole indeed.

MR. G. H. KINAHAN, M.R.I.A., has recently brought before the Royal Dublin Society two important geological papers, one 'On the Old Red Sandstone (so called) of Ireland in its relations to the Underlying and Overlying Strata,' and the other 'On the Cambro-Silurian and Silurian Rocks of the Southern and the Western Parts of Ireland.'

THE twenty-eighth meeting of the American Association for the advancement of science will be held at Saratoga, N.Y., commencing August 27th, George F. Baker, of Philadelphia, being the President.

MR. R. A. PROCTOR proposes to leave England on October 14th, for America, to lecture there during the next season, travelling westwards, and to reach San Francisco and Sacramento in May, 1880; then going to New Zealand and Australia, to lecture there during their winter (our summer) season, and so return home by the Cape to England in the autumn of 1880.

THE Académie des Sciences of Paris, at the Séance of the 16th of June, proceeded to elect two candidates for the chair of Physiology in the Museum of Natural History, left vacant by the death of M. Cl. Bernard. M. Bouley and M. Rouget obtained the greatest number of votes, and their names are consequently presented to the Minister of Public Instruction.

THE Professor of Mathematics at the University of Göttingen, Dr. Justus Ulrich, is dead.

WE have received from Mr. Prince, F.R.S., of Crowborough Beacon, Sussex, a copy of the observations of temperature which he has made at his elevated station (800 feet above the level of the sea) during the past winter and spring, which have been, as is well known, very exceptional in their character. The lowness of temperature has been more remarkable for its great length of duration than for unusual severity at any particular time. Indications of the approach of a long winter were not wanting, Mr. Prince remarks, in the autumn, such as the early appearance of wildfowl of various kinds, in Ireland and on the south coast of England, and early disappearance of the swallow and other migratory birds. The winter may be said to have actually commenced during the last days of October, when the first decided fall of temperature was recorded, and a few flakes of snow were observed to fall at Crowborough on the 30th of that month. The long continuance of northerly winds during November

exceeded every instance of the kind on record. But the greatest cold experienced throughout the winter was in December, and the lowest temperature then recorded was 17°·5. This was 5° warmer than the lowest registered (12°·2 on December 25th) about the same time at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, and bears out Mr. Prince's remark that "places situated on the summit of high ground in the south of England are less subject to extremes, whether of heat or cold, than those situated several hundred feet lower." With regard to the spring which we have just passed through, Mr. Prince says that "although its general aspect has been one of cold, damp, and sunless weather, yet its actual temperature has been only one and a half degrees below its average for the last thirty-six years. It has much resembled the corresponding periods in 1845 and 1855, both of which had been preceded by very severe winters." Vegetation, it is hardly necessary to remark, and "particularly garden and cereal crops, are at least a month or six weeks later than usual." The highest temperature recorded during the three spring months at Crowborough was 73°·5 (in May); the lowest 21°·8 (in April).

We have received the *Memoirs of the Italian Spectroscopical Society* up to last May. It is extremely satisfactory to find Prof. Tacchini so systematically carrying on his examination of the Sun's surface. The recent numbers chiefly contain the continuation of this during the first quarter of the present year, a *résumé* of the results of which is given by the author himself in an interesting letter to the French Academy, printed in the *Comptes Rendus* for the 2nd of June. He finds the minimum of solar activity which we are now passing through to be most strongly marked, both in the formation of spots and hydrogenic protuberances, during the period in question; indeed, in February and March there was a complete absence of spots. The few protuberances seen were principally in the northern hemisphere of the Sun; a distribution which he had often remarked to be the case in a minimum of activity. Faculae, on the other hand, continued to be seen in the equatorial zone, though the total number was small, and there was still also a previously noticed tendency to appear at or near the poles.

MR. LEO LESQUERUX has issued an 'Atlas to the Coal Flora of Pennsylvania and of Carboniferous Formations throughout the United States,' a volume of eighty-seven plates, in advance of a volume of descriptive text. This volume is published by the Geological Commissioners of Pennsylvania. It contains figures of 260 species, which have been named and described by Mr. Lesquereux, and of these 122 are now figured for the first time.

We have received the *Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India*. Vol. XIV. is devoted to an important memoir by Mr. A. B. Wynne, F.G.S., 'On the Geology of the Salt Range of the Punjab,' and Vol. XV. Part I. contains a paper by Mr. V. Bale 'On the Auranga and Hutat Coal-fields, and the Iron Ores of Palamow and Toree.' Two parts of *Paleontologia Indica* accompany these.

FINE ARTS

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN.—5, Pall Mall East. From 10 till 6. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN, from North Dock.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

H. F. PHILLIPS, Sec.

GROSVENOR GALLERY.—THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF MODERN PAINTINGS IS NOW OPEN from Nine till Seven.—Admission, One Shilling. Season Tickets, Five Shillings.

BLACK AND WHITE EXHIBITION, DUDLEY GALLERY, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. Consisting of Drawings, Etchings, and Engravings. OPEN DAILY from Ten till Six.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

H. F. M'NAUL, Sec.

DORIS GREAT WORKS, 'CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM,' 'CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM,' and 'THE BRAZEN SERPENT' (the latter just completed), each 31 by 23 feet, with 'Dream of Pilate's Wife,' 'Soldiers of the Cross,' 'Night of the Crucifixion,' 'House of Calaphas,' &c., at the DOBE GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street. Daily, Ten to Six.—1s.

Notes on Derbyshire Churches.—Vol. IV. *The Hundred of Morleston and Litchurch.* By J. C. Cox. Illustrated. (Chesterfield, Edmunds; London, Benrose.)

In this volume Mr. Cox completes his long and valuable work. It includes a general supplement to former volumes of the 'Notes' and copious indexes. In the Introduction we find an illustration of the well-known fact that researches in one branch of archaeology often cast light upon another subject of inquiry with which, at first sight, it would seem to have no relation. In this instance the lists of Derbyshire church incumbents go far, as Mr. Cox shows, to confirm the accounts given by contemporary chroniclers of the terrific mortality caused in Europe by the Black Death of 1348-9, during which, it is said, 50,000 corpses were interred in what is now the site of the Charter House. Mr. Cox shows from the Lichfield registers that the annual average of institutions to benefices in Derbyshire in that century was seven, but in 1349 the number was sixty-three, in 1350 forty-one, excluding twenty-two resignations. Three vicars of Pentrich successively perished of the plague. If the parsons fared thus, how did the people? The obits of Crich record that in three months Sir William de Wakebridge, one of the wealthiest men in the county, lost in 1349, although the site of his house was peculiarly healthy, his father, his wife, his three brothers, two sisters, and a sister-in-law! So great was the devastation of the Black Death that it caused a break in church architecture; countless works were delayed, and many stopped altogether.

Among the sources of information available for this volume were the notes made by the late Sir Stephen Glynne on the architecture of the churches of the county, for he visited Derbyshire in the same way as we found him to have visited Kent when, not long since, we reviewed his 'Churches of Kent.' The notes belong to Mr. Gladstone, and they embrace the whole of Derbyshire with five or six exceptions, and are of peculiar value, because several of the churches described have been taken down or "considerably over-restored." Against church restoration Mr. Cox protests strongly. Derbyshire, indeed, seems to have suffered prodigiously. Modern restorers appear, however, only to reproduce the indiscreet zeal and headstrong temper of their fore-runners. Here is an instance parallel to St. Albans. A hundred and fifty years ago, a Dr. Hutchinson, on being appointed vicar of the once noble church of All Saints in Derby, threw himself with ardour into a rebuilding scheme, but he was defeated over and over again by the people, the owners of the church. Not to be baffled, and evidently infuriated by opposition, he

"determined to take the law into his own hands. On the night of February 18th, 1723, the Doctor admitted into the church a large body of workmen, who, by the break of day, had demolished the interior fittings, thrown over the roofs, and were expeditiously at work in levelling the fabric itself. Thus did the impetuosity of a single will succeed within a few hours in irretrievably wrecking the outcome of pious toil."

The vicar took upon himself the responsibility of finding money for a new church, but he failed miserably, and after disgraceful squabbles, and much waste of money in litigation,

the parishioners succeeded in getting rid of the zealot who had so cruelly wronged them. A new church was built by Gibbs, the architect of the Radcliffe Library and St. Martin-in-the-Fields, London; but this edifice, too, shared the fate of its predecessor, for in 1873 Gibbs's work was "beautified" with, if our author is not misinformed, exemplary want of good faith towards those who opposed the work, and abuse of a faculty injudiciously granted. Monuments have been destroyed, iron-work swept away, "the old gates of the chancel itself have been illegally removed, and now lie, with a lot of exposed human remains and other debris, in the town vault." This is an unlucky church, but it has a rich and curious history, which Mr. Cox promises to tell in a new work, called 'Chronicles of All Saints,' Derby. Ilkerton Church was spoiled of its font and a fine alabaster tomb and many other treasures by a "restoration" in 1855, and since then "the destruction of monuments in this church certainly seems to have been peculiarly wanton, even for Derbyshire." For Morley Church the people had so much affection that it was the custom of "the friends and visitors at the village, in times of hospitality, such as Christmas and the Wakes, to show their regard for the church and its interesting objects by pulling a bit of stained glass out of the windows to take home as a relic, or as an object of amusement for children." These windows were brought from Dale Abbey; two of the five are entirely gone, the others are much mutilated.

Among the ecclesiastical curiosities of Derby is the chapel of St. Mary-on-the-Bridge, an integral part of the disused viaduct on the south entrance road to the town, and, in its way, nearly as noteworthy as the Droitchich Bridge Chapel, where the road actually passed through the structure, between the priest and his people! When, 1841, St. Alkmund's Church, Derby, was pulled down, a considerable mass of Saxon sculptures, comprising lacertine and strap work, like the relics at Bakewell and Eyam, was found, and is now in the town museum. At St. Peter's, Derby, is a fine Flemish oak chest of the fourteenth century, which is well known to antiquaries. St. Werburgh's, Derby, is remarkable for the blood shed there, Nov., 1322, in some unexplained manner, a deed for which Hugh Meynell, of Langley, incurred censure, if not worse. Mr. Cox has a curious note on the serious consequences of even accidental blood-shedding in a church, that of Houghton, on the Border; but he might have found a much more extraordinary illustration of this sort in the history of the murder of Sir John de Halley, or Hawle, the Black Prince's squire. The servants of John of Gaunt chased Sir John out of the choir, the sacro-sanct choir of Westminster Abbey itself, and slew him, with a monk and a serving-man, at the foot of the pier opposite to where is now Chaucer's monument; the blue stone which once held his brass remains to this day. The Abbey was shut up for four months, and Parliament suspended its sittings in horror at these atrocities. Soon after this the Marshal of the Marshalsea, a tyrannical servant of the Court, was torn by Wat Tyler's orders from one of the slender pillars of the Confessor's shrine.

A Dictionary of Artists of the English School.
By S. Redgrave. (Bell & Sons.)

ENORMOUS difficulties attend the compilation of brief biographies of men, by far the greater number of whom were more or less strange to general fame. The details of their "lives" have to be sought in all sorts of out-of-the-way places.

On a former occasion we pointed out a certain number of errors and omissions in this work, and expressed a hope that it would receive thorough revision. The second edition of such a book ought to be tried by a much stricter standard than the first. It may at once be conceded that a considerable number of errors, including many we pointed out, have been eliminated; there are no longer two biographies of "Peter Pindar," *i. e.* under "Walcot" and "Wolcot," both distinguished by mistakes, and one of them remarkably wrong. Errors of dates, omissions, and confusion of details were common. But not nearly so much has been done as the occasion and the reputation of the compiler demanded. And, strange to say, we have under "Trench, Henry," and "French, Henry," two biographies of the same person! Superfluous criticism still abounds, and the partiality for the Royal Academy and all its doings is obvious as ever—a thing out of place in 'A Dictionary of Artists of the English School.'

Of "Ware, Isaac," we are told that "he was a constant visitor at Old Slaughter's coffee-house," but not that he designed the Horse Guards building, which was surely a noteworthy fact in his life; and it would have been worth while to state his connexion with Hogarth's 'Canvassing for Votes.' In the biography "Wilton, Joseph, R.A.," it ought to have been stated that he executed the famous statue of W. Pitt, the first sculpture of importance sent to America from this country, and voted by a grateful colony to commemorate the repeal of the Stamp Act, 1763. The name of "Hales, —," the portrait painter whom Pepps employed, ought to have been completed as "Hales, John." In "Fischer, John, George, Paul," we should read "Ramberg, Johann Heinrich," not "Bamberg, Heinrich"; and it really matters little to the world whether Fischer did or did not leave "behind him a devoted widow who herself practised art." Under "Hogarth, William," mention is made of the non-appearance of the bones, or, as this book has it, the "coffin" of the great beginner of modern English art, when, ninety years ago, the painter's grave at Chiswick was opened to admit the corpse of his widow. That Hogarth had been "buried in a grave," *i. e.*, not interred in a built tomb, is but an unsatisfactory explanation for the alleged fact that his bones were not found, although but twenty-five years had elapsed since his decease. However this may be, it is certain that in 1878 a person died in Hammer-smith who had hereditary authority for his persistent declaration that the corpse of poor Hogarth was, while newly interred, "snatched" from the grave, and thus underwent the fate of Sterne's. Not many years ago a man offered for sale in the British Museum certain bones which he declared to have been taken from Hogarth's coffin.

The account of "Fowke, Captain Francis," is long beyond reason, almost as long as the biography of "Mulready, William, R.A.," and the latter is by no means free from slips of an ignominious kind. For instance, one of the most interesting points in Mulready's biography is the fact that William Godwin, under the name of "Theophilus Marcliffe," published a little book, now extremely rare, called not 'The Looking-glass Life of a Genius or Painter,' which is sheer nonsense, but 'Looking Glass: a True History of the Early Years of an Artist,' otherwise 'The Looking Glass: a Mirror in which every Good Little Boy and Girl may see what He or She Is,' 1805. Although we may read of "Burlington, Richard Boyle, Earl of," we do not find the name of "Burlington, Dorothy, Countess of," a clever amateur of social renown. The notice of "Townshend, George, Marquis," is far from what it might have been; there is no doubt that he etched satires with his own hands, although

the compiler hesitates on that point. The names of William of Abington, Alexander of Ireland, and others their companion sculptors or "imaginators," who executed part of the memorials of Queen Eleanor of Castile, ought not to have been omitted from the roll of English artists. "Landseer, Sir Edwin Henry," was born not in "Queen Anne Street" as we now understand it, but in "Queen Anne Street East," *i. e.*, Foley Street. Notwithstanding Maclise's protests, the title of his masterpiece at Westminster is given as 'The Meeting of Wellington and Blucher,' whereas it should be 'The Interview,' &c. The portrait of Soane, by Maclise, which was destroyed in public by one of Soane's friends, was not "followed by a series extending to seventy-two numbers" in *Fraser's Magazine*; but it appeared nearly at the end of that series, and was the probable cause of its termination. R. Dalton did not write 'Ceremonies and Manners of the Turks.' In 'Kettle, Tilly,' "Streter" should, according to "Streater, Robert," be spelled in the latter manner. Larking's name is omitted.

It is not fair to say that Hogarth was "opposed to academies, and to the foundation of the Royal Academy"; what Hogarth opposed was the seeking of "patronage" by artists, and their reliance on the fussy "encouragement" of the "Society of Arts"; to academies, as affording means for study, Hogarth was a constant and energetic friend. He was dead and buried long before the Royal Academy was founded. P. C. Lens, who painted in oil, see a large equestrian portrait at Wentworth Castle, is not mentioned here, though he was in full practice. Gerrit Mountain, see "Zani" and "Nagler," for varieties of the name,—a good engraver, is not mentioned at all. L. Boitard engraved not a "plate of Apollo and Venus for Spence's 'Polymetis,'" but "two plates of Apollo and Venus," &c., and he died, according to the newspaper of 1758, in October of that year, not "some time after 1760," as it is here stated.

Mr. A. C. Swinburne has never written a "life" of William Blake. William Austen executed the model of the tomb in the Beauchamp Chapel, Warwick, about 1454, not in "1464." John Burnet engraved 'The Battle of Waterloo' after a picture the joint production of Devis and Atkinson, not "after Atkinson," 'The Battle of Waterloo,' and the same subject after Devis," as p. 64 tells us. Anthony Cardon was a stipple not a mezzotint engraver. How it can be said that L. N. Cottingham was "successful" in restoring the exterior of Magdalen College Chapel and repairing St. Alban's Abbey Church puzzles us, although it is true that he did "zealously" promote the "restoration" of the Lady Chapel of St. Saviour's, Southwark. Still more are we puzzled by the assertion that this architect erected "a new central tower" to Rochester Castle—we fear it was the cathedral of that city which experienced his tender mercies. In "Devis, Arthur William," "Saib" should be Sahib. Edridge died at No. 62, Margaret Street, Cavendish Square. Flaxman lived and died at No. 8, Buckingham Street, Fitzroy Square. The various spellings of the name of "Marc Garrard" are not given, and this one is wrong. M. F. Halliday did not, when "past middle life," cultivate a taste for painting, but at a much earlier period of his career. "Wynne," in "Sandby, Paul," should be "Wynn." There ought to be a reference from "Streeter, Gwillim," to "Streter," G. We have taken these notes at random, without special research.

MR. RASSAM'S DISCOVERIES.

THE second Assyrian expedition which Mr. Rassam had undertaken for the Trustees of the British Museum has now terminated by the return of Mr. Rassam to England, and the results which have been obtained will be found to be of a most valuable character. Mr. Rassam was, in the short space of time which he was able to devote to the work, able to explore more or less completely the sites of the Assyrian cities of Nineveh, Calah, Assur, and the Babylonian cities of Babylon, Borsippa (Birs Nimrud), and Zergul (Tel Ho), as well as

to make a slight examination of a number of smaller sites, which he passed *en route* in his journey. On the site of Nineveh he was able this expedition to penetrate into a mound which had long been closed to all explorers, the Nebby Yunus, or tomb of Jonah. This mound is crowned by a mosque, and the land is the property of a religious corporation, but owing to his intimate acquaintance with the people of the village, Mr. Rassam was able to obtain leave to excavate in the mound. Here he found remains of a palace erected by Sennacherib, and possibly extended by Esarhaddon, his son. The inscription of the latter king from this site gives him the title of King of the Kings of Cush (Ethiopia) and Muzri (Egypt), which proves that the edifice was erected late in his reign, after his conquest of Egypt in 668 B.C. The exploration of the two palaces on the Koyunjik mound, that is, those of Sennacherib and Assurbanipal, has been continued, and a large number of inscriptions obtained. The Temple of Venus, on the mound of Nimrud, which was discovered during the last expedition, was now thoroughly explored, and one of the seats of the priests brought to England. On account of the great opposition met with in the former explorations, no attempt was this time made to explore the mound of Balawat, which had proved as prolific in 1877.

A short visit was paid to mounds of Kileh Shergat, which mark the site of the ancient city of Assur, the metropolis of Assyria. These vast ruins have never yet received the thorough exploration they deserve, yet here we might find, as Mr. Rassam has proved by the recovery of an extremely early brick legend, the earliest records of the Assyrian empire. The explorations in Assyria have not this year furnished any such *pièce de résistance* as the Balawat gates, but they have produced much that is valuable for the study of Assyrian history and topography, and among the thousands of inscriptions obtained we may expect much new matter. In this expedition Mr. Rassam extended his operations into the fields of Babylonia, and his explorations of the ruins of Babylon have clearly proved the rich nature of the treasures which lie buried beneath its ruins. His explorations on the Mujelibi have proved that it was from this mound that the famous collection of the Egibi tablets came, and the close relationship of the edifice where they were found to the royal palace proves beyond doubt that they were the imperial chancellors of the exchequer of the kings of Babylon.

Mr. Rassam's excavations on the Mujelibi mound have proved that this was the site of the famous hanging gardens, for in its ruins he found wells, aqueducts, and ponderous masses of stone, all proving that the building had been erected, as the Greek writers say, to imitate mountain scenery. The stone used was a black basalt, which is found only in the Armenian hills, and the immense masses must have been floated down the river. In a mound to the south of the mass of city ruins, called Jumjuma, Mr. Rassam discovered the remains of a rich hall or palace, with columns composed of enamelled bricks and mosaic; the cornices were of painted brick, and the roof of rich Indian black wood. From the position of this palace or banqueting hall it would appear to have been situated on the bank of the river, and was probably the site of the state festivals and banquets. The inscriptions found there prove the edifice to have been erected by Nebuchadnezzar, and probably beautified by his successors. The able explorer also commenced a series of excavations in the mound of the Birs Nimrud, the site of the great Temple of Marodach—a building which has been considered by many to represent the Tower of Babel. In this mound Mr. Rassam found the remains of several richly decorated chambers. In these edifices, both at Babylon and the Birs Nimrud, Mr. Rassam found that the mode of decoration was by painting on enamelled bricks and plaster walls covered with painted designs; no trace was found of the sculptured slabs, such as adorn the Assyrian palaces. Some two years ago an interesting quantity of relics were

found on the site of an ancient Chaldean city near the Shal-el-Hia. Mr. Rassam therefore extended his operations so far south as to visit this site. This mound is called Tel Ho. Here Mr. Rassam carried on a short series of explorations, and he discovered a number of interesting relics of the ancient city of which this mound marks the site. The cones and bricks from this site were found to bear inscriptions of Gudea, an early Chaldean king. He also found here a statue in black basalt, bearing an inscription of considerable length, of this king; but Arab dealers and former vandal explorers had so mutilated it that it was little use to bring it to England. The short time which Mr. Rassam has been in England has not permitted a full examination of the treasure which he has recovered for us to be made, but there is every reason to expect discoveries of great interest will result from an examination.

W. ST. C. BOSCAWEN.

EXCAVATIONS AT OLYMPIA.

OUR knowledge of the localities on the south side of the Altis, both inside and outside its boundaries, has been materially enlarged of late. The new hall, the so-called South-eastern Hall (see *Athen.*, March 15th), has on its longer side (north to south) nineteen, on its shorter side (west to east) eight, Doric columns. These columns formed at the western side a species of outer court, supported by pillars, through which lay the approach to a suite of four chambers, forming the eastern half of the hall. These chambers opened into one another by doors, communicated with the court, and seem to have been *auditoria*. The great processional gate in the south wall of the Altis is found to have resembled in plan a Roman triumphal arch with three entrances, like that at Beneventum. It has been razed to the ground, and not a stone of it remains; but also these constructions, which alone exist, were posterior to the time of Pausanias, and the gate through which he passed, although occupying the same site, was different in plan. Not far from it a remarkable building of large dimensions has been brought to light, which our friends at Olympia style the Buleuterium. It lies to the south of the Altis, or rather the northern wall of it forms at the same time the wall hitherto called the south wall of the Altis; its orientation corresponds pretty closely with the points of the compass, and to it belong the ruins which it had been supposed represented the Leonideum. On the east side of the building stands a row of twenty-five pillars, running from north to south, 42.36 metres long; the hall they support is but narrow. Towards the west the building is divided into three portions. Into the southern, the best preserved, portion one enters between three pillars, with two *ante*, and finds oneself in an oblong room, 24 metres long (east to west), and 13.50 metres broad (north to south). In the interior stands a row of seven columns, running from east to west, to support the roof. On the west the oblong ends in a semi-circular apse, of 13.50 metres diameter, which is separated from the rest of the interior by a wall, and communicates with it by two doors. The apse itself is divided into two quadrants by a wall running lengthwise, and pierced by a door. The northern portion seems to resemble the southern. In the centre between the two lies a chamber 14.20 metres square, which adjoins the vestibule, but is separated from it by a wall; and in its centre stand the foundations of a column supporting the roof. The three parts are not connected, but, though close together, are distinct. Along the western front runs a water-course. The structural work is admirable; the foundations are laid deep; the stones are beautifully hewn; the style resembles the Attic-Doric; the capitals of the columns vie with those of the Parthenon in splendour. Several fragments of stonework, painted in red and blue, previously found are now seen to belong to this remarkable edifice. There is also no lack of peculiarities. The *regule* of the triglyphs have five *guttae* instead of six, and the

mutules of the cornice have no *guttae* at all. What was the destination of this edifice, which in plan resembles an elongated ellipse cut off on the eastern side, is not known. Some passages in Pausanias favour the conjecture that the Buleuterium or Town Hall really lay to the south of the Temple of Zeus; but it could not well be outside the Altis; and how is the building related to the wall of the Altis?

A trench, carried south-westwards from the south-western corner of the Altis, has brought to light at a distance of 100 metres a stoa, also 100 metres long. Already thirty-eight Ionic capitals have been found and the columns *in situ*. Finally, at the same distance south of the Altis manifold remains of buildings which came to light before, and to which those in the south-western corner of the Byzantine fortress belong, which I mentioned (*Athen.*, Dec. 28th, 1878), are recognized as belonging to a great stoa 79 metres long. We are, therefore, already acquainted with four large halls round the Altis—the Hall of the Echo, the South-east Hall, the South Hall, and the South-west Hall. It is interesting to note that in building the Hall of the Echo a street lined with offerings, and leading from the Temple to the Stadium, was destroyed. On the western side of the Hall, as well as in its interior, twenty-five pedestals have been already discovered.

To conclude, I may enumerate the pieces of sculpture found recently: head of an Amazon, from a western metope; from the western pediment, head of the kneeling Lapith woman, right breast of the same, left hand of a centaur, piece of the brow of the biting centaur. From the eastern pediment parts of the body of Theseus, the missing fragments of the right upper arm and bosom of the kneeling maid, and three other fragments; two pieces of the Nike of Pæonius. Bronzes: statuettes of Zeus hurling the thunderbolt; fragment of the thunder of Zeus Horkios from the Town Hall, before which the athletes took their oath (Paus. v. 24, 9); amulet with a frog; a pair of holy fire-tongs.

JULIUS SCHUBRING.

THE BRONZE GATES FROM BALAWAT AND THEIR CHASED PICTURES.

II.

In the following short description of the pictures, the scenes are arranged, as far as possible, in chronological order, but as scarcely more than half the pieces have been cleaned as yet, many changes in the order of the plates will doubtless be made, for Shalmaneser went twice or thrice to some districts, so that it is often difficult to tell to which expedition the scenes refer. The first plate of bronze represents the events which occurred in the latter part of the third year of Shalmaneser's reign.

We first see a fortified enclosure, where domestic operations, such as the kneading of dough for bread, &c., are going on. The next scene is a long procession, through a hilly country. Three mounted soldiers and some spearmen are marching across the hills. Two chariot groups precede these. Another chariot is going up a very steep hill, the horses led, or rather pulled up, by a soldier, by whose grotesque attitude the exertions he is making to get the chariot along are well represented. A like chariot group precedes these. The procession has now reached level ground, and we see archers and armed eunuchs, preceded by a led chariot group. We now come upon the royal group. The king, surrounded by attendants bearing offerings of different kinds of fruit, pours from a cup a libation to the gods. In the background stand a man and a eunuch, each playing a small harp with a *plectrum*. In front of the king are several sacred symbols and utensils. These are a cross-legged table with a hollow top to receive a globular bottle; a tall, narrow, tapering object, on the top of which flames are represented, evidently an altar for sacred fire; a hollow-topped table with cloth, supported by three legs ending in lions' paws; and two standards displaying a disc or ring with tassels or fringe,* supported by similar legs. Then we

see an almost life-size image of the king, and two men casting parts of an ox into the sea (Lake Van), in which various animals (among them a crocodile and a four-footed beast like a young hippopotamus) are disputing themselves, and looking greedily at the flesh the men are casting in. The inscription above reads: "An image over against the sea of the country of Na'iri [Lake Van] I set up, sacrifices to my gods I made."

The second row of chased work shows the siege of a city of Ararat. The city is attacked by Assyrian archers protected by shield-bearers, who ward off the arrows of the enemy from their comrades. The chariots are represented, as is usual, behind the archers. A man is depicted holding a torch, with which he has fired portions of the wood-work used in building the walls, and the flames, which have already got a firm hold, are rising high, even within the walls. In spite of the flames, however, the defenders are fighting bravely, though many are falling over the battlements. On the right we see archers and eunuchs escorting a band of prisoners, naked but for a strange Greek helmet-like headress. Further on is another band of prisoners, four of whom are boys. We then see an archer and some soldiers marching towards the city to join in the attack, and a chariot, driven at full speed, going in the same direction. The writing above the scene reads: "The city S'uguni of Aramê of the Urardhai [people of Ararat] I captured."

It appears from the Kurkh inscription that events did not happen in the same order as given here. The king says that, after attacking the cities of Khupuskia, he drew near to Ararat, and took S'ugunia, with fourteen other cities in its neighbourhood. He then went down to the sea of Na'iri, performed sacrifices to the gods, and raised an image of himself, on which he wrote the decrees of the god Assur and the records of his own victories.

The next plate in chronological order gives some of the events of the sixth year of Shalmaneser, in which he went against the Hamathites.

The first scene is the siege of the city of Pargâ,* which is represented as a large fortress with six turrets, surrounded by a moat. Archers, on horseback, in chariots, and on foot (these last protected by shield-bearers), are attacking the city on all sides, and doing deadly execution among the defenders, who, both within and without the walls, are making a stout resistance. A battering-ram, weighted by archers, has knocked down a portion of the walls of the city. The bodies of the defenders, stripped naked, lie around, and some, pierced by Assyrian arrows, are falling from the battlements. The writing above reads, "The city of Pargâ I captured."

A square fortified enclosure is now represented, in which domestic operations are being performed. Within is the king's apartment, with two soldiers on guard.

The next scene is the siege of a city, similar to that already described. It is attacked by archers, and the king himself, in his chariot, takes part in the combat, and draws his bow against the defenders. On each side of the city soldiers are scaling the walls, killing with their daggers the defenders who try to repulse them. The dead men are falling from the battlements. Above are the words, "The city of Adâ of Urkhilini of the Hamathites I captured."

The second row of chased work shows the final triumph after the capture of the city of Qarqara (Aroer). It is a large city, situated on the bank of a river. The Assyrians have delivered it to the flames, the progress of which a portion of the Assyrian army, in a wood on the left of the city, are watching. On the right a procession of prisoners and spoil may be seen, going into the presence of the Assyrian king, who, seated in his pavilion, and attended by his eunuchs and chief officers, waits to receive them. The spoil consists of a small bag of treasure, ingots, and horses. Archers and armed eunuchs are guarding, as part

* An emblem of the god Assur. This circle is often represented winged, and the figure of the god within it.

* Spelled Barga in the Kurkh inscription.

of the spoil, what seems to be some sacred object, carried on a pole on the shoulders of two men.

Behind the king, and forming part of his guard, is a row of chariots, each containing charioteer and standard-bearer. In the rear is seen the fortified enclosure containing the royal apartment, in which domestic operations are being carried on.

The two next plates evidently represent the events of a part of the tenth year.

The first scene is the city of Karkemish, represented as a turreted fortress with very high walls, situated on the bank of a river, which confirms the identification of the site of this city with Jerábulus, on the Euphrates. Tribute-bearers, some carrying copper vessels, bags, tusks, ingots, and bars of lead, others driving sheep, ibexes, &c., are going before the king of Assyria. A eunuch introduces the tribute-bearers to another eunuch, who has a long cloth or towel over one shoulder, showing him to be one of the immediate attendants of the king. We next see a short procession, consisting of the chief eunuch and six principal officers of Sangara, king of Karkemish, who heads it. They have just come into the presence of the Assyrian king, who is attended by his eunuchs. He stands in front of his royal pavilion, a lightly made structure, consisting of an ornamental roof supported on four poles ornamented at the top. It is guarded by a eunuch. Within the pavilion are tables, and on them refreshments for the king. After this we see part of the Assyrian army, consisting of soldiers, chariots, &c. The inscription above reads, "The tribute of Sangara of the Karkemishians."

The second row of chased work presents us with a precisely similar scene. There is the same city, and tribute of the same kind, which one eunuch is introducing to another. Sangara heads a short procession, which has just come into Shalmaneser's presence. Some of the Assyrian king's attendants are also there, and one of them carries presents for the king of Karkemish, consisting of a small basket and a roll of cloth. Again we see a portion of the Assyrian army, and some of the soldiers fording a stream, on the other side of which is a square fortified enclosure. This last is empty, however, the Assyrian army being about to recommence their march.

We now come to the bronze plate containing the continuation of the events of the expedition.

The first scene shows the attack on the city of Arne, evidently one of the royal cities of Aramé, king of Ararat. The city is being attacked vigorously by the Assyrian bowmen, some in chariots, some on foot protected by shield-bearers. The defenders are behaving gallantly, but the city is evidently being taken by stratagem, for their efforts are directed entirely against the attack on the left, while another body of Assyrians, which they do not seem to see, has just come up swiftly on the right. Dead men, the slain of Aramé's army, cover the ground around the city. The writing above reads: "The city of Arne of Aramé I captured." In the usual square fortified building soldiers are performing domestic operations.

The Assyrian mode of attack seems to have been to send on first archers to pick off with their arrows all the defenders they could see on the walls. The Assyrian archers were protected by shield-bearers, who stood beside them, and caught on their shields the arrows of the enemy, who are never shown as being so protected. The chariots, containing a charioteer and an archer, followed the first band of archers, who, when their arrows were exhausted, went to the rear. The archers in the chariots kept up the attack until the storming party came, with ladders and battering-rams, to scale or beat down the walls. If the city still held out, soldiers with torches ran up the ladders and set fire to any woodwork they came upon. The result was almost always victory to the Assyrians.

The lower scenes show first a captured city. Naked hostages, their hands bound, come forth strongly guarded; behind these some women with strange head-dresser, also guarded. Two bulls, two goats, and an ibex are being driven towards a fortified enclosure, where domestic operations are going on, and within which we see the royal apart-

ment guarded by an armed eunuch. No inscription accompanies this scene.

Again we see the attack on a city, conducted in precisely the same way as described above. The inscription reads: "The city Litá of Aramé son of Gus'i I captured."

The above scenes, if they really refer to Shalmaneser's tenth year (B.C. 850-849), add a few additional details to what is already known of the events of that year, for in his annals the king only says that he then crossed the Euphrates for the eighth time, and took the cities of Sangara of the Karkemishians. Afterwards, approaching the cities of Aramé, he took Arne, his royal city, with a hundred other towns. T. G. PINCHES.

Fine-Art Gossip.

THE Print Room, British Museum, has recently acquired a complete collection of fine photographs from the whole of the sculptures in the Vatican, the fit complement to that invaluable collection of photographs from drawings by the old masters, some hundreds in number, and derived from all the fine collections in Europe, which was added to this department a few years ago.

AN addition has been made to the National Gallery, being a female head painted by Romney.

The Salon was finally closed on Monday last, the 30th inst.

THE second annual meeting of the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings was held on Saturday. It was well attended, and the various speeches were warmly applauded. The Report shows how widely the influence of the Society now extends, and what good reason there is to hope that a check has at last been given to wholesale "restoration."

IT is intended to open the new picture gallery and museum in the Wedgwood Institute at Burslem in September next. This occasion will be signalized by the exhibition of paintings by two natives of the district, George Mason and J. Holland, whose works the committee will gladly borrow. The whole of the pottery and porcelain bought by the Government in the Paris Exhibition of 1878 will be displayed in the new gallery.

THE Annual Report of the Arundel Society has been issued, and describes the position of the association as not materially changed since last year; 6,325*l.* have been spent. There has been a continuous decline in the number of accessions to the Society during the last four years. The publications for this year are chromo-lithographs after P. della Francesca and Giorgione, which we have already examined, but not with unmixed satisfaction. Next year will be issued a chromo-lithograph of the interior of the Piccolomini Library at Siena, with its frescoes by Pinturicchio; another, by the same artist, of the Virgin, Child, and Saints in the conventual church of Monte Oliveto. Two commissions for copies were given during 1878 to reproduce frescoes in the Piccolomini Library. It is proposed to produce a copy from Lord Pembroke's curious picture, at Wilton House, representing Richard II. and his queen praying.

AN address was presented at the beginning of May to Dr. Birdwood, signed by Sir F. Leighton, Mr. Millais, Sir Coutts Lindsay, Mr. W. Morris, Mr. Boyce, &c., in which he was congratulated on the efforts he had made, in his Report on Indian Manufactures at the Paris Exhibition, to vindicate native Indian art. Before us lies an extremely interesting reply from Dr. Birdwood, which we wish we had the space to print. He calls particular attention to the existence of a school of hereditary native architects in Rajpootana.

SIGNOR PREMAGGI, who produced a considerable number of water-colour drawings in the Crimea, Russia, and Italy, has collected them in a gallery at 191, Piccadilly.

MR. JOHN PINCHES, Oxenden Street, has sent us an impression of a medal, designed by Mr.

J. P. Seddon, to be awarded to successful contributors in the Westminster Industrial Exhibition. The die-sinker's share of the work deserves high praise on account of the clearness and delicacy of the sculpture. On the obverse of Mr. Seddon's design is a happy adaptation of the two triangles, which are frequent in Gothic design of the fourteenth century, in seals, as in that of John Bardolf, Lord of Wormegay, 1355, and in tracery, as in the windows of Bloxham Church, Oxford. Within these triangles, which combined make the Hebrew sign tetragrammaton, a shield is placed, with the bearings of Westminster. The intersections are filled with trefoils and quatrefoils. The reverse of this is a little out of keeping with the obverse; it is pretty, but cannot be described as Gothic.

THE authorities of Paris propose to form a gallery to contain all the available views of the city, ancient and modern.

"H. W." writes from Naples:—"The latest excavations at Nocera, near Naples, are reported to have been of more than usual interest. Amongst many objects brought to light is a vase of high historical importance from the figures which are upon it. The vase is now in the National Museum, where the artists of Pompeii are occupied in copying the designs."

MUSIO

M. MASSENET'S 'RE DI LAHORE.'

THERE has been frequent occasion to refer to the antecedents of M. Massenet in the *Athenæum*. Although the French composer is in his thirty-eighth year, it was only on the 27th of April, 1877, that he had the chance of producing his five-act spectacular opera, 'Le Roi de Lahore,' at the newly opened National Opera-house in Paris. He won every prize given for pianoforte, organ, fugue, harmony, and composition, and ended by gaining the Prix de Rome, but in his early career his successes were in orchestral works. His first operas were 'La Grande Tante,' a one-act opéra, with Mlle. Heilbron and M. Capoul in the chief characters, and his 'Don César de Bazan,' both at the Opéra Comique. It was, however, in 1873, at the Opéra, that he produced the incidental music to 'Les Érinnyes.' This setting established the fame of M. Massenet, and from the Opéra to the Lyrique, in 1876, 'Les Érinnyes' was transferred. After treating after his own mode a Greek legend, M. Massenet turned his attention to Biblical subjects, and his 'Madeleine' and 'Eve,' the former given with a *mise en scène* and with Madame Viardot in the title part, ensured the triumph of the French musician, and M. Halanzier did not hesitate to bring out, at a cost of 20,000*l.* in the mounting, the tragic opera 'Le Roi de Lahore,' with six tableaux of surpassing beauty. The libretto was by M. Louis Gallet, but opinions will probably differ here, as in Paris, as to the wisdom of choosing a story, partly of the earth, but mainly supernatural. In the third and fifth acts the Paradise of Indra is introduced, the Indian deity being a bass, depicted in Paris by M. Menu, and at Covent Garden by Signor Capponi in the Italian version, which has met with success at Milan and Turin. Scindia, the Prime Minister of the King of Lahore, is eager to possess Nair (Sitá in the French opera), a priestess who has taken the vows of a vestal, but who none the less has had secret interviews with an unknown, who turns out to be Alim the King. Scindia, rejected by his niece, resolves on revenge. He contrives the defeat of his royal master in a battle with the Mohammedans under Sultan Mahmood; he usurps the throne, kills the king, carries off Nair, and marries her by force. The slain monarch is restored to life by Indra, on the condition that his life shall depend on the existence of Nair. She, rather than live with her husband Scindia, stabs herself, and the King has to die a second time, according to the compact with Indra, the curtain falling just when Scindia is convinced that

he must also perish accursed by earth and by heaven, as Nair and Alim are blessed by Indra. The defect of the book is that it has little human interest. As a drama the story has never pleased Parisian audiences, whose acceptance of the opera was due to the unprecedented splendour of the spectacle, and to the very fine concerted pieces to be found ever and anon in the elaborate score, instrumented with consummate skill, but somewhat overtaxing the voices. Without accusing M. Massenet of positive plagiarism, it is impossible to resist the impression that in his score the style is very mixed—suggestive, in fact, of Halévy's 'Juive,' Meyerbeer's 'Africaine,' Signor Verdi's 'Aida,' and M. Gounod's 'Faust.' This, perhaps, is only to assert that the French school of declamatory opera is in the ascendant. But the composer fails to individualize his chief characters—Nair, or Sitā in the French version, and her admirer, Alim, the King of Lahore, sing much in the same strain; and the *scena* M. Massenet composed for the soprano in Italy and the air added for the tenor have not strengthened the opera. In Paris, Mlle. Fouquet, a soprano, enacted Alim's slave Kaled; at Covent Garden the part is assigned to a mezzo-soprano, Mlle. Pasqua, who has an air said to have the Hindoo *couleur locale*, but which is more Spanish than Indian. Kaled has a duet with Nair, but the part of the youth has no bearing on the plot. It is not surprising that Señor Gayarré had no success as the Monarch, for there is no significance in the music. M. Salomon failed in Paris in this part, although Signor Tamagno, at the Scala in Milan, made a sensation in Alim, sharing the honours which in Paris, and also in London, have been monopolized by M. Lassalle. The baritone music is lugubrious, yet the Romance of the fourth act was encored enthusiastically, owing to the broad but not over refined style of singing adopted by M. Lassalle, whose picture of the villainous Scindia is rough enough in the first and second acts. Mlle. Turolla, who enacted Nair in Milan, was overburdened with the soprano part, and it ought to have been sustained by Mlle. Heilbron, who would have been even more successful than the Polish *prima donna*, Mlle. de Reské, who created Sitā (Nair) in Paris. To generalize the characteristics of the score, the music may be pronounced to be masterly, but it is not inspired or exciting. M. Massenet seems to have been hampered by the dramatic situations, exacting as they do the ordinary operatic tone and a defined individuality in each character as well as the religious fervour of temple worship. The composer has also to treat a celestial paradise, the ballet music of which—a waltz especially—has supplied M. Massenet with his happiest thoughts. In his next opera the lack of character in 'Il Re di Lahore' will doubtless not be observed; he may appear to more advantage in his vocal writing; but he can scarcely improve in his orchestration; his affection for the stringed instruments is pronounced—a very favourable sign. He superintended some of the rehearsals, but had to return to Paris before last Saturday, as he is one of the Conservatoire jury for the award of the prizes. Signor Tagliafico deserves credit for the stage management, which was well attended to. Although the amateurs who have seen the 'Roi de Lahore' in Paris may grumble, the general public here will be pleased with an average *ensemble* and a splendid *mise en scène*.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

CONSIDERABLE curiosity was felt when it was announced that Madame Gerster-Gardini would essay the part of Dinorah in the Italian adaptation of Meyerbeer's 'Pardon de Ploërmel.' There have been many *prime donne* who have created a sensation in the character, notably Madame Cabel, the original representative at the Opéra Comique in Paris in 1859, when M. Faure was Hoel, and the inimitable comic tenor, the late Sainte-Foy, was Corentino. Afterwards Madame Miolan Carvalho was a very captivating

Dinorah, but of late years Madame Adelina Patti has been almost the only singer who has forced the public to take an interest in the mad maiden of Brittany, although Mlle. Marimon has continued to electrify her hearers in the Shadow Song. As Madame Gerster-Gardini played Dinorah in New York with signal success, it was a matter of course that she should add the opera to her *répertoire*, and the result was a complete success, both dramatically and vocally, although she had not quite recovered from her indisposition. As in all her previous parts, the Hungarian *prima donna* throws a new light on the character; the playfulness of Dinorah with her goat, her teasing of Corentino in the duet in the first act, and the ravings of Dinorah in the second act, were presented in a novel and effective manner. The vocalization, especially when the composer's text was rigidly adhered to, was irreproachable; but the "Ombra Leggiera" (the Shadow and Dance Song), raises the vexed question to what extent embellishments of a theme are justifiable. When Madame Patti sang the *aria d'entrata* from the 'Barbiere' to Rossini in his drawing-room, he exclaimed, after some brilliant *roulades*, "It is magnificent, but tell me the name of the composer." So with the sparkling *fioriture* of Meyerbeer, singers gifted with remarkable volubility and velocity will indulge in fanciful freaks in order to astound an audience. With her extensive compass up to F in alt, Madame Gerster-Gardini is sometimes tempted to give way to her fancy, and to obey the most daring whims, and if the scales come legitimately out of the composer's subject, the licence is allowable. Sontag and Persiani never forgot the *motif* when introducing exercises. However much professors of singing may preach and composers may protest against liberties taken with their conceptions, miscellaneous audiences are taken by storm by all extremes. The rapturous reception of Madame Gerster-Gardini's Shadow *scena*, and the determination of the house last Monday night to have the last portion repeated, were unmistakable signs of her popularity. M. Roudil's Hoel will rank next to that of M. Faure. Power was displayed in the early acts and pathos in the third act—the *romanza* "Sei vendicata assai" being redemanded. Signor Frapolli's Corentino was amusing and effective. The sympathetic contralto of Mlle. Tremelli was heard with delight in the goatherd's air of the second act. The overture, with the Santa Maria chorus behind the curtain, the exquisite *trio finale* of the first act, "Il Tintinnar," the orchestral *intermezzo* and *preludio*, the Paternoster of the last act, were amongst the telling numbers of the varied and picturesque score.

The *débuts* have not yet ceased, nor have the changes of casts in operas, for last Saturday night a French *bravura* singer, Mlle. Hamakers, who has been popular at the opera-houses in Paris and in Brussels, obtained a marked success in the music of the Queen in Meyerbeer's 'Huguenots.' Her singing was admirable. M. Candidus, who showed such promise in Beethoven's 'Fidelio' as Florestan, ventured, on the 26th ult., to present Herr Wagner's Lohengrin from the German point of view; vocally he displayed skill, but the essay was premature, and he required more preparation. Of the return of Madame Marie Roze in 'Il Flauto Magico,' with Madame Gerster-Gardini as the Queen of Night, on the 4th inst., and of the production of the 'Mignon' of M. Ambroise Thomas next Tuesday, with Madame Nilsson in the title part, notices will be given in next week's *Athenæum*.

THE MUSICAL UNION.

THE interest of the Director's annual *Matinée* was deepened at the seventh concert in St. James's Hall, on the 1st inst., by the uncertainty that hangs over the future of the association. The attendance, therefore, was larger than usual, and, in addition to the aristocratic amateurs who support the Union, many familiar faces were recognized of celebrities in art, science, and literature; professors and accomplished amateurs were there in full force, and but one sentiment seemed

to pervade the audience—that of hope that the Director would return next year. At his *Matinée* there is always one essential element of attraction, namely, the performance by first-class executants of the two matchless septets of Hummel and of Beethoven. In the D minor, Op. 74, by the former composer, Madame Montigny-Rémaury had the pianoforte part, and her colleagues were M. De Bruq (oboe), Mr. Radcliffe (flute), Herr Holländer (viola), M. Stennebruggen (horn), M. Lasserre (violin), and Mr. Jakewicz (contrabasso); the cast, to borrow the dramatic term, was therefore powerful. Beethoven's Septet in E flat, Op. 20, was executed in its entirety by Signor Papini, with the players specified above, for the parts of viola, violin, double bass, and horn, and with the valuable addition of Mr. Lazarus (clarinet) and Mr. Hutchins (bassoon). With such a phalanx the interpretation of the two septets left little or nothing to be desired; it was a rare triumph of skill and expression. On this occasion the solo displays were more striking than usual; thus Signor Papini illustrated the Italian school of violin playing in an air from Bach's Suite in D (with quartet accompaniment); M. Lasserre was the champion of the French school in a solo on the violoncello, 'Harlequin,' by Popper, accompanied on the piano by Herr Leipold, and both performances were followed by the recall of the performers; but the climax of enthusiasm was reached in the pianoforte solos of Dr. Von Bülow, who came to London expressly to give Prof. Ella the benefit of his services. The delicacy, taste, and expression displayed by the German pianist in Beethoven's Sonata in E minor, developing the sentiment which the composer has shown so intensely, commanded the deepest interest and attention; the exquisite tracery and florid divisions of Chopin's charming Berceuse, Op. 57, were indicated with rhythmic expression; but the Valse Brillante in A flat ('Le Bal'), by Herr Rubinstein, surpassed in grace, finish, and brilliancy any of Dr. Von Bülow's performances this season. The applause was deafening at the close, and the recall of the pianist gave rise to another manifestation of approval. If the Director's *Matinée* on the 1st should be the close of his management of the Musical Union, the remembrance of a remarkable series of refined readings of chamber compositions will not be easily effaced; and once more let it be recorded that the effective *ensembles* at these *Matinées* have been due as much to the thorough rehearsals enforced by the Director as to the abilities of the artists engaged.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE sixty-seventh season of this ancient association was terminated last Wednesday evening (July 2nd) with the eighth concert, Weber's 'Jubilee' Overture, in which our National Anthem (which Saxony has appropriated) is introduced, being the concluding work, according to custom. Beethoven's 'Pastoral' Symphony opened the second part of the programme, Prof. Macfarren's Symphony in E minor (MS.) being assigned to the first part. When it is stated that the composer was called to the orchestral platform, and was much cheered at the close of his work, it will be concluded that the subscribers and the general public were highly gratified. The first movement was not steadily executed; the Serenade, *andante*, in nine-eight time, in C, and the imitation of the very old masters in the Gavotte-Musette (the second and third movements) were the most sympathetic and enlivening. M. Saint-Saëns appeared in the double capacity of pianist (his own Concerto, No. 2, in G) and of organist (in J. S. Bach's Prelude and Fugue in A minor). Both as composer and executant he gained the approbation of his hearers; but if he had at his command his Madeleine organ, or the Exhibition organ, his powers would have been still more appreciated. Mlle. Hobenschuld sang an air by Mozart, and joined Mr. Cummings in a duet by Spohr, but it was evident she was but a novice; the tenor had the good taste to introduce the

charming *barcarolle*, "Nymphes attentives," from M. Gounod's last opera, 'Polyeucte,' a work strangely ignored at both our Italian opera-houses this season. Mr. Macfarren's summary of the Philharmonic season in his analytical programme simply shows how conventional is the Society's system; it is a policy of precedent and routine. How long this policy will be prosperous in the face of the yearly increasing opposition of orchestras led by competent conductors, time will show.

CONCERTS.

MR. GEORGE MAGRATH, the American pianist, gave a pianoforte recital last Monday afternoon in St. George's Hall, assisted by M. S. Franko, a violinist from Paris. The works in which Mr. Magrath's executive skill was most strongly shown, were Dr. Liszt's three pieces, 'Gondoliera,' his transcription of the "Spinning Wheel" chorus from Wagner's 'Flying Dutchman,' and 'La Campanella,' and Herr Rubinstein's 'Valse Caprice.' The New York artist also had in his programme Liszt's arrangement for the pianoforte of J. S. Bach's Organ Prelude and Fugue in A minor, two Studies by Herr Henselt, three selections from Schumann's pianoforte compositions, Mendelssohn's Scherzo à Capriccio, and Tausig's arrangement of Weber's 'Invitation à la Danse.' M. Franco, the violinist, performed Beethoven's Romance in F and Herr Wieniawski's Polonaise No. 2, in the latter displaying much dexterity.

At the concert of Mlle. Gabrielle Vaillant, the violinist and pupil of M. Sainton, two works, composed for the young lady's instrument, by Mr. T. Wingham, who accompanied her on the pianoforte, were well calculated to develop her powers; Herr Daubert (violinello), Mr. Lindsay Sloper pianist, Madame Mary Cummings vocalist, assisted the fair *beneficiaire*.

Signor Guido Papini, the Italian violinist, had the first of three recitals at 2, Bulstrode Street on the 27th ult., assisted by Signor Tito Mattei pianist. Of the admirable attributes of Signor Papini frequent mention has been made in the *Athenæum* in the notices of his playing at the Musical Union. Besides works by Corelli, Viotti, and Beethoven, he introduced two of his own compositions—'Mignonette,' a melody in A major, and a scherzo, 'Les Abeilles.' In the former charm was the attraction, in the latter executive skill.

The first concert of the new London Musical Society—of which Prince Leopold is President, the Archbishop of York and the Dukes of Richmond and of Westminster Vice-Presidents—took place in St. James's Hall on the 27th ult. As it was a private performance, it will suffice to state that the object of the Society is to introduce works for the first time in this country, and to revive compositions by the old neglected masters. If the principle be adhered to, and artistic considerations are alone allowed weight, the association may be of value, moving in a sphere remote from the societies which are so exclusive in their programmes and so fearful of the introduction of novelties. Mr. Barnby is the conductor.

At the harp concert of Mr. John Thomas, in St. James's Hall on the 26th ult., his instrument was, of course, the chief attraction, Her Majesty's harpist not confining it to his own skilful performances, but enlisting the services of other able artists, thus forming a band of harps. The vocalists were Madame E. Wynne, Miss E. Beasley, Miss E. Thursby, Madame Enriquez, Signor Talbot, and Mr. Lewis Thomas.

The Gluck Society, which seems to aspire to fill the gap left by the extinction of the Ancient Concerts, had an evening concert on the 30th ult. at the Royal Academy of Music, under the direction of Mr. Malcolm Lawson, the composer, with full band and chorus. The selection comprised Purcell's ode, 'The Yorkshire Feast Song' (1689), scenes from Lully's opera 'Roland,' and Gluck's 'Orpheus.' The solos were assigned to the Misses Anna Williams, Phillips, Brooks, M. Hughes, and S. Smith, Messrs. D'Arcy Ferris, A. Orme, and T. Marziale, with Signor Erba leading violin.

Amongst the miscellaneous concerts have been the afternoon concert, on the 30th ult., in the Steinway Hall, of Mrs. Trenc Ware, vocalist; the pianoforte recital of Madame Kate Roberts on the 1st inst. at Londonderry House, by permission of the Marchioness; of the London Conservatoire of Music on the 1st inst. in the Steinway Hall; the evening concert of Miss Beata Francis on the 1st inst. at the Royal Academy of Music; the violin and pianoforte recital of Mr. and Mrs. C. Fletcher, at 59, Lowndes Square, on the 2nd inst.; and in the Steinway Hall, on the 2nd inst., the *Matinée* of Herr Van Biene, violoncellist; and on the same evening (July 2nd) the concert of Herr Niedzielski, the violinist.

Musical Gossip.

THE benefit *matinées* and *soirées* of professors are coming to a close, the more important series of concerts of societies old and new are terminated, the two opera-houses will finish the season during this month, and then will follow the Promenade Concerts, and the summer and autumnal musical festivals. There is now no cessation in musical entertainments, for independently of artists resident in the metropolis, native and foreign, the continental vocalists and instrumentalists come over in greater number than ever, hoping to win fame and fortune, although it is notorious that only ability of the highest order has any chance of success, however influential may be the letters of introduction. Next Monday (July 7th) Mr. Henry Leslie gives his final Choir Concert, and there is a talk of his following the example of Prof. Ella, and retiring. It is to be hoped he will not do so. M. Saint-Saëns had a pianoforte recital last Thursday (July 3rd), too late for notice this week. The fourth and last chamber concert of Herren Ludwig and Daubert also took place on the 3rd inst. This afternoon, in St. James's Hall, Mr. John Farmer's concert will take place, when his oratorio, 'Christ and His Soldiers,' will be performed.

THE Italian opera concerts, given in the Floral Hall by Mr. Ernest Gye, and in the Royal Albert Hall by Mr. Maspeson, will end, the former on the 12th inst., the latter on the 16th inst. The operatic performances ceased at the Crystal Palace on the 2nd inst., with the 'Traviata,' the chief characters filled by Mlle. Heilbron and Signor Graziani. The English opera series of representations at the Alexandra Palace closed on the 28th ult., with Mr. Macfarren's opera 'Robin Hood,' which was performed after an afternoon concert in which Miss José Sherrington, Madame Patey, Messrs. Lloyd, Sauvage, and Sims Reeves were the solo singers.

A DUBLIN Correspondent writes to us:—"There has been nothing here but mediocrity, which does not mean progress; the orchestra at the annual concert of the Pupils of the Royal Irish Academy of Music was *nil*, having very few of the students in it, and none in the wind instruments; no premiums or scholarships have been awarded to the pupils for three years. This is all wrong, and much worse than the defect of the educational training in London; pianists and solo singers, with some stray violinists and violoncellists, are in the ascendant."

THE Conservatoire jury to judge the best composition or setting of the cantata 'Medée,' the poem by M. Grimaud, comprised M. Ambroise Thomas (Principal), MM. Gounod, Victor Massé, Massenet, Reber, and Reyer (members of the Institute), with three additional musicians, MM. Franck, Guiraud, and Paladilhe, who, on the 28th ult., awarded the Prix de Rome to M. Hue, a pupil of M. Reber; the second grand prize to M. Hillemecher, pupil of M. Massenet, and honourable mention for M. Marty, also M. Massenet's pupil.

SIGNOR MERELLI, who has dropped his action against the Paris *Gaulois*, announces that Madame Adelina Patti will positively appear at the Gaité on the 14th of February next, for an Italian opera season to end in May.

THE Paris musical journals publish the Budget of Fine Arts for 1880, the "Nouveau Cahier des Charges" (clauses of the lease granted to M. Vaucorbeil) of the National Opera-house, and a letter of the Sub-Director of the Fine Arts to the President of the Municipal Council of Paris. These documents, which refer to the maintenance of the lyric drama and to the educational system at the Conservatoires in Paris and in the provinces, are too lengthy to quote in our columns, but some points bearing on our own institutions and opera-houses will be worthy of notice at the close of the London season.

THE Paris Opéra Comique (Salle Favart) was closed last Monday (June 30th) for the repairs required for the theatre, which will be reopened in two months. The only lyric establishment now open in Paris is the Grand Opéra.

DRAMA

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, MR. HENRY IRVING.
MONDAY, July 7th. 'THE LYONS MAIL,' at 8.15. Dubois and Leurgues, Mr. Irving.
TUESDAY, July 8th. 'CHARLES I.,' at 8.30. Mr. Irving, Miss Ellen Terry.
WEDNESDAY, July 9th (BENEFIT OF MISS ELLEN TERRY). 'HAMLET,' at 7.30. Mr. Irving, Miss Ellen Terry.
THURSDAY, July 10th. 'LADY OF LYONS,' at 8.30. Mr. Irving, Miss Ellen Terry.
FRIDAY, July 11th. 'THE BELLS,' at 8.30. Mr. Irving, &c.
SATURDAY, July 12th. 'MORNING PERFORMANCE, 'HAMLET,' SATURDAY, July 19th. (By special desire.)
Box Office open from 10 to 5, where full Casts of the Plays can be obtained, and seats booked for all parts of the house, excepting Pit and Gallery.

LYCEUM.—BENEFIT OF MISS ELLEN TERRY. WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, July 9th, when the Tragedy of 'HAMLET' will be performed. Hamlet, Mr. Irving; Ophelia, Miss Ellen Terry.

THE WEEK.

GAITEY (Performances of the Comédie Française).—'Le Barbier de Séville.' By Beaumarchais. 'L'Avare' and 'Le Dépit Amoureux.' By Molière. 'Andromaque.' By Racine. 'L'Étincelle.' By Edouard Pailleron. 'Ruy Blas.' By Victor Hugo. 'Mércadet.' By Balzac. 'L'Été de la Saint-Martin.' MM. Méthac and Halvry.

THOUGH inferior in every respect to 'Le Mariage de Figaro,' 'Le Barbier de Séville' of Beaumarchais is interesting, both for its characterization and for the merits of its dialogue. Taking the accepted types of the drama of Molière and of Regnard, Beaumarchais elevated Léandre and Éraсте into Almaviva, and Mascarille and Crispin into Figaro. That he showed the commencement of that rebellion of the valet against the ill treatment and blows to which he had been accustomed, which was one of the many indications to the coming revolution, while his predecessors are silent concerning it, must of course be attributed to the later period at which he wrote. The hundred years which elapsed between the production of 'L'Avare' and that of 'Le Barbier de Séville' had witnessed little absolute change, but much preparation for change. The forces which were to result in upheaval had accumulated. What difference had arisen in the relation between master and servant is shown by comparing the language of Maître Jacques in 'L'Avare' with that of Figaro in 'Le Barbier de Séville' "Passe encore pour mon maître," says the former, when he has been beaten by Harpagon, "il a quelque droit de me battre"; while Figaro, acknowledging the existence of a similar state of things, but rebelling against it, avoids notice of his superiors: "Je me crus trop heureux d'en être oublié, persuadé qu'un grand nous fait assez de bien quand il ne nous fait pas de mal." For the rest the story is a pleasant if farcical imbroglia, with theatrical and original situations, which lost their freshness in subsequent days, but belong so far as invention is concerned, to Beaumarchais; the dialogue is admirably bright, and its

animal spirits are irresistible. M. Coquelin's Figaro is unsurpassable. By physical gifts as by training, M. Coquelin is specially qualified for this class of parts, of which he is the best living representative, and, indeed, the best representative the present generation has seen. M. Febvre's *Le Comte* was moderately satisfactory, and M. Coquelin *cadet's* Bazile had a thoroughly comic physiognomy. Mdlle. Barretta was Rosine, and M. Thiron Bartholo.

In 'L'Avare' M. Got gave a representation of Harpagon altogether masterly. In the treatment of the passion of avarice Molière seems for once to have gone outside his usual bounds, and the scene in which Harpagon, when robbed, seizes upon himself as the imagined robber, and declares his wish to hang all mankind, is conceived and executed in a spirit not unlike that which influenced Marlowe when he wrote the 'Jew of Malta.' Of the opportunities afforded him M. Got took full advantage, and the tragical side of the character, for such it may almost be called, received fine and most powerful interpretation. With M. Delaunay as Cléante, M. Worms as Valère, M. Thiron as Maître Jacques, M. Coquelin *cadet* as Lafèche, and Mdlle. Dinah-Félix as Frosine, this play received a brilliant interpretation. The voice of Mdlle. Barretta, who played Elise, is still so affected by cold that its state amounts to a disqualification for the stage. In 'Le Dépit Amoureux,' which is played in two acts, Mdlle. Samary is a piquant Marinette, M. Coquelin *cadet* an amusing Gros-René, and M. Truffier a satisfactory Mascaille.

Leaving on one side the character of Hermione, in which Rachel obtained a brilliant success, Mdlle. Bernhardt took, in the revival of 'Andromaque,' the subordinate and comparatively colourless character of Andromaque. In this she has little to do except to display the grief and desolation of a faithful consort mourning over her dead lord. At one point, however, when Pyrrhus makes the death of her son the penalty for the rejection of his suit, an opportunity is afforded of which the actress took instant advantage. Her recoil of horror, and the manner in which she flung herself at the feet of her conqueror, had the charm and power which characterize her acting at its best. That the entire performance had infinite grace and delicacy need scarcely be said. M. Mounet-Sully acted very finely as Oreste. He has excellent gifts, but yields to a temptation to abuse his magnificent voice. Mdlle. Dudlay (*sic*) played with passion as Hermione, but allowed her method to be seen. She is a clever and thoughtful student, but has shown as yet no power to go out of herself. M. Sylvain's Pyrrhus merits a word of praise. 'L'Étincelle' of M. Pailleron, a piece of no special merit, deserves attention on account of the display of archness of Mdlle. Samary in a character half *ingénue*, half romp. M. Delaunay and Mdlle. Croizette play well the two lovers in whose breast *l'étincelle* is lighted.

The performance of 'Ruy Blas,' on which many expectations had been built, resulted in disappointment. At one or two points Mdlle. Bernhardt showed her full power, but her entire presentation is best described as graceful and picturesque. There is little for the actress to do except to express *ennui* at court life and a strong yearning for love to break

the monotony of an existence which is, in fact, imprisonment. When in the gallant courtier the queen finds the unknown worshipper whose silent homage has long been her one interest in life, she displays some of that languorous charm which is a valuable portion of her means in art; when subsequently, on his revealing himself as the patriot whose chief aim is the salvation of his country, she yields to the impulses that beset and besiege her, and stoops and kisses him on the forehead, the contact, slight as it is, almost overmasters her, and supreme longing and utter incapacity to resist are shown with magic skill. At last, when the climax is reached, and she finds her lover at her feet, dying at what he takes to be her bidding, there is one burst of supreme passion, in which she clasps his head to her bosom, fondles it, and recoils shuddering from the lips already stiffening with death which she presses against her own. In these situations the acting was fine, and at the point last named it was magnificent. M. Mounet-Sully's Ruy Blas was a failure so complete it does not even call for criticism. While disapproving always of M. Mounet-Sully's method, we have seen in his acting proof of conception, and have found some of his outbursts impressive. In 'Ruy Blas,' until the last act was reached, he was simply wearisome. His acting had not even the picturesqueness in which generally it has never failed. Ruy Blas among the grandees of the Spanish Court looked the lackey he was, and his rodomontades could never have secured him anything beyond personal chastisement. It is melancholy to contemplate a failure so complete. In the last act one or two powerful bursts elicited from the audience warm recognition, and proved the actor capable of an interpretation altogether different from that he gave. M. Coquelin's Don César was a singularly bright and virile performance, full of colour, and displaying admirably the more imaginative side of M. Coquelin's talents. M. Febvre was an admirable Don Salluste. Most of the subordinate characters were well played, and many of the figures about the Spanish Court had striking individuality.

The performance of 'Mercadet le Faiseur' left little to desire. M. Got, whose masterpiece it is, played the hero in a style quite unsurpassable from a French standpoint. That the kind of alternate rebuke and cajolery he employed would prove effective with English creditors may be doubted. It is not, however, with English creditors he has to deal. It is, meanwhile, difficult to praise too highly the perfection of detail in his acting and the breadth of the general result. Excellent support was afforded him by M. Febvre, whose *De la Brive* was equally excellent in make-up and in acting, by M. Barré as Verdelin, M. Coquelin *cadet* as Violette, the lachrymose creditor, and M. Truffier as Justin. The claim of 'Mercadet' to rank as a comic masterpiece becomes more evident with each successive representation. With it was given 'L'Été de la Saint-Martin,' a clever little one-act piece of MM. Meilhac and Halévy, which has been previously seen in England, and was on this occasion very naturally and pleasantly played by MM. Thiron and Prudhon, and Mesdames Jouassain and Barretta.

Dramatic Gossip.

A NEW comedy, entitled 'Sweet Bells Jangled,' was produced on Saturday morning at the Olympic. The leading idea, taken obviously from the 'Marcel' of MM. Jules Sandeau and A. Decourcelle, is the restoration to sanity of a wife who, misled by a likeness between two brothers, has got what she conceives to be unmistakable proof of treachery on the part of her husband, and has gone distraught. The means adopted for her recovery consist in making the heroine again the centre of nuptial arrangements, and bringing her husband forward as a bridegroom. Some signs of power are shown in the treatment, but the whole affords proof of inexperience.

ON the morning of Saturday a new comedy, in three acts, entitled 'Mated,' was played at the Criterion. The leading idea of this presents a husband, whom his wife has deserted immediately after marriage, meeting her again and winning her love as a stranger. In this piece, too, some ingenuity is shown, but the treatment is amateurish. Miss Louise Willes, an actress of ability, reappeared as the heroine, after an absence of some years. Other parts were played by Misses Compton, M. Harris, and Meyrick, Messrs. Huntley, Gordon, and Clements. The piece is by Mrs. H. Vaughan, the wife of an actor, for whose benefit the performance was given.

THE fears of a portion of the public with regard to Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt have been realized, and that attractive member of the Comédie Française will quit it at the close of her London engagement. Such zeal as the London public has displayed is well calculated to turn a female head, and such terms as American managers offer are not unlike to move a female heart. The rupture is accordingly effected. There will be some loss to art, since the institution will not soon provide itself with an equally intelligent interpreter of the highest work, and the actress herself will not be the same when she stands in front of a commonplace background. It needed no special wisdom, however, to foresee that the reception of Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt was likely to render her position almost intolerable among those who are the highest representatives of the actor's art, and consequently not the worst representatives of the actor's character.

MR. VEZIN appeared for his benefit on Wednesday afternoon last as Richelieu in Lord Lytton's well-known drama. His rendering of this character failed neither in subtlety nor power, and was worthy of his reputation. Mrs. Bernard Beere was Julia de Mortemar, Miss Compton Marion de Lorme, Mr. Conway François, Mr. Stephens Joseph, Mr. Edgar Baradas, and Mr. Markby Huguet.

'THE FIRST NIGHT' has been revived at the Folly, with Madame Dolaro as the heroine, and Mr. Anson as Achille Talma Dufard. Both actors are seen to high advantage in this, a burlesque scene between the two being quite excellent. Mr. Anson is proving himself an actor of high mark. A tendency to vulgarity and extravagance needs, however, to be checked. This especially manifested itself in 'Lord Mayor's Day,' a three-act farce adapted from 'La Cagnotte' of MM. Labiche and Delacour, a piece which, except for the opportunities it affords Mr. Anson, calls for little notice, and might possibly never have seen the light.

THE continual reminders which have been sent to the Generalintendantur of Munich, concerning the non-adjudication of the dramatic prizes offered on August 25th, 1877, seem at length to have borne fruit. The Intendantur has now officially announced that no less than 436 dramatic works were sent in—192 tragedies, 119 dramas (*Schauspiele*), and 125 comedies (*Laustspiele*). The jury have selected three for performance: as tragedy, Dr. Otto Girndt's 'Dankemann'—motto, "Der hohe Styl liegt nicht im Pomp der Worte"; as drama (*Schauspiel*), Adolf Wilbrandt's 'Die Tochter des Herrn Fabricius'—motto, "Nicht immer heiter ist

die Kunst"; as comedy proper (*Lustspiel*), Alexander Hartmann's 'Neue Verträge'—motto, "Die Tragödie muss idealisieren, das Lustspiel muss portraituren." The performance of all three pieces is to take place at Munich in the autumn.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—H. C. A.—W. S. W.—T. M.—F. B.—F. P.—H. J. P.—P. & Co.—received.
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

NEW VIEWS OF MATTER, LIFE, MOTION, and RESISTANCE. By JOSEPH HANDS, M.R.C.S., &c.
Price 6d. Monthly.
E. W. Allen, 11, Stationers' Hall-court, E.C.

Shortly will be published, crown 8vo. price 1s.
LIFE OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL, in Verse.
By the Author of 'Souvenir of Napoleon III.', in Verse.

Now ready, Imperial 4to. elegantly bound in cloth, gilt edges, illustrated with a Portrait and 12 Engravings on Steel, price 2s.

THE LIFE AND WORKS OF EDWARD MATTHEW WARD, R.A. By JAMES DAFFORNE, Author of 'The Works of J. M. W. Turner, R.A.' Pictures by Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A., 'The Albert Memorial, Hyde Park, its History and Description,' &c.

London: Virtue & Co. Limited, 20, Ivy Lane, Paternoster-row.

In the press, and will be published immediately, crown 8vo.
ESSAYS IN OPHTHALMOLOGY. By GEORGE EDWARD WALKER, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to St. Paul's Eye and Ear Hospital, the School for the Indigent Blind, and the Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, Liverpool.
London: J. & A. Churchill, New Burlington-street. Liverpool: Adam Holden, 48, Church-street.

MESSRS. LONGMAN & CO. announce that the THIRD EDITION of Vol. I. of Mr. SERJEANT COX'S
MECHANISM OF MAN,
Price 10s. 6d., is now issued.
Vol. II. treating of "The MECHANISM IN ACTION," may be had, price 12s. 6d.;
And the Work Complete, in 2 vols. 22s.
July 4. Paternoster-row.

Just published, demy 8vo. price 18s. cloth.
DICEY'S LAW OF DOMICIL as a BRANCH OF THE LAW OF ENGLAND, Stated in the Form of Rules. By A. V. DICEY, B.C.L., Barrister-at-Law, Author of 'Rules for the Selection of Parties to an Action.'

Just published, royal 8vo. price 15s.
PIGGOTT'S FOREIGN JUDGMENTS: their Effect in the English Courts. By F. T. PIGGOTT, Barrister-at-Law.
Stevens & Sons, 119, Chancery-lane, W.C. London, Law Publishers.

BAEDEKER'S TOURISTS' GUIDE-BOOKS.
Illustrated with numerous Maps, Plans, Panoramas, and Views, 12mo. cloth.

The Eastern Alps, including the Bavarian Highlands, the Tyrol, Salzkammergut, Styria, and Carinthia. With 20 Maps, 10 Plans, and 7 Panoramas. 6s.

London and its Environs, including Excursions to Brighton and the Isle of Wight. Second Edition. With a new Set of 4 Maps and 15 Plans. 6s.

Palestine and Syria. Handbook for Travellers. With 18 Maps, 43 Plans, a Panorama of Jerusalem, and 10 Views. 11s.

Belgium and Holland. With 6 Maps and 16 Plans. Fifth Edition. 5s.

The Rhine from Rotterdam to Constance (the Seven Mountains, Valley of the Ahr, Niederwald, Moselle, Volcanic Eiffel, Vosges Mountains, Pfälz, Black Forest, &c.). With 21 Maps and 19 Plans. Sixth Edition. 6s.

Northern Germany. With 15 Maps and 27 Plans. Sixth Edition. 5s.

Southern Germany and Austria, including the Eastern Alps (the Tyrol, Styria, Carinthia, &c.). With 28 Maps and 25 Plans. Third Edition. 8s.

Northern Italy, with Leghorn, Florence, Ancona, and the Island of Corsica, and Routes to Italy through France, Switzerland, and Austria. With 8 Maps and 20 Plans. Fourth Edition. 6s.

Central Italy and Rome. With 7 Maps, 24 Plans, and a Panorama of Rome. Sixth Edition. 6s.

Southern Italy, Sicily, and Excursions to the Lipari Islands, Tunis (Carthage), Sardinia, Malta, and Athens. With 8 Maps and 12 Plans. Sixth Edition. 4s.

Paris and its Environs, with Routes from London to Paris, and from Paris to the Rhine and Switzerland. With 11 Maps and 18 Plans. Sixth Edition. 6s.

Switzerland and the Adjacent Portion of Italy, Savoy, and the Tyrol. With 24 Maps, 10 Plans, and 7 Panoramas. Eighth Edition. 7s.

The Travellers' Manual of Conversation, in English, German, French, and Italian. Twenty-third Edition. 3s.

DULAU & Co. 37, Soho-square.

SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON & CO.'S PUBLICATIONS.

Now ready, 1 vol. demy 8vo. cloth extra, 18s.

SIR GILBERT SCOTT.—PERSONAL and PROFESSIONAL RECOLLECTIONS. By the late Sir GEORGE GILBERT SCOTT, R.A. Edited by his Son, G. GILBERT SCOTT, F.S.A., some time Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge. With an Introduction by the Very Rev. JOHN WILLIAM BURGON, B.D., Dean of Chichester. And Steel Engraved Portrait of the Author after that by Richmond.

Saturday Review, June 28.—"Sir Gilbert Scott's 'Personal and Professional Recollections' very outspoken as they are, and published so soon after his death, are certain to be closely canvassed, if not hotly fought over. To ourselves these revelations are very satisfactory."

Now ready, demy 8vo. cloth extra, 18s.

CLUB CAMEOS: Portraits of the Day. With 62 Illustrations by Rupert Browne.

NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHORESS OF 'COMIN' THRO' THE RYE,' &c.
MY LADY GREEN SLEEVES. By HELEN MATHER. 3 vols. [Now ready.]

Now ready, price 1s.
An ESSAY ON the EARLY BARDIC LITERATURE OF IRELAND. By STANISH O'GRADY; being an Introduction to the Second Volume of his 'History of Ireland.'

Reviewing the first volume, which deals principally with the history of Cucaulin, the great Ulster hero, the *Spectator* says:—"The heroic and pathetic story of Cucaulin, which glitters with the dew of poetry and rings with the clangour of martial music.... There is not in history or legend a character so striking. Produces an indelible effect upon the reader. Through all the scenes of his heroic career he draws the heart of the reader with him."

LOW'S STANDARD LIBRARY OF TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE. Crown 8vo. (except where price is stated), per vol. 7s. 6d.

1. BUTLER (Major W. F.)—GREAT LONE LAND.
2. BUTLER (Major W. F.)—WILD NORTH LAND.
3. STANLEY (H. M.)—HOW I FOUND LIVINGSTONE.
4. MARKHAM (CLEMENTS R.)—THRESHOLD OF the UNKNOWN REGION. Fourth Edition, Enlarged, 10s. 6d.
5. MARKHAM (A. H.)—WHALING CRUISE TO BAFFIN'S BAY and the GULF of Boothia.
6. MACGAHAN (J. A.)—CAMPAIGNING ON the OXUS.
7. BUTLER (Major W. F.)—AKIM-FOO; the HISTORY of a FAILURE.
8. GRANT (G. M.)—OCEAN to OCEAN. Illustrated.
9. SPRY (W. J. J.)—CRUISE OF the CHALLENGER.
10. BURNABY'S ON HORSEBACK THROUGH ASIA MINOR, 10s. 6d.
11. SCHWEINFURTH'S HEART OF AFRICA. 2 vols. 15s.

LOW'S STANDARD SIX SHILLING NOVELS.

Small post 8vo. cloth extra, 6s.

BLACKMORE (R. D.)—ALICE LORRAINE.
BLACKMORE (R. D.)—CLARA VAUGHAN.
BLACKMORE (R. D.)—CRADOCK NOWELL.
BLACKMORE (R. D.)—CRIPPS THE CARRIER.
BLACKMORE (R. D.)—LORNA DOONE.
BLACK (WILLIAM)—DAUGHTER OF HETH.
BLACK (WILLIAM)—IN SILK ATTIRE.
BLACK (WILLIAM)—KILMENY.
BLACK (WILLIAM)—THREE FEATHERS.
BLACK (WILLIAM)—LADY SILVERDALE'S SWEET-HEART.
HUGO (VICTOR)—'NINETY-THREE.' Illustrated.
HUGO (VICTOR)—HISTORY OF a CRIME.
WRECK OF the "GROSVENOR." By W. Clarke Russell.
MACQUOID (Mrs.)—ELIXOR DRYDEN.
A FRENCH HEIRESS in her OWN CHATEAU.

Now ready, 4to. 1s. 6d.

MEN OF MARK, for July (No. 43, Vol. IV.), containing Permanent Cabinet-size Portraits, taken from Life, for this Work only, by Lock & Whitefield, of—

Right Hon. Lord PENZANCE.
Sir PHILIP CUNLIFFE OWEN.
W. P. FRITH, R.A.

London:

SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE & RIVINGTON, Crown-buildings, 188, Fleet-street, E.C.

TINSLEY BROTHERS' NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Now ready, in 1 vol. 8vo. with Portrait, price 12s.

A MEMOIR OF HENRY COMPTON. Edited by his Sons EDWARD and CHARLES. With Anecdotes and Personal Recollections by J. L. Toole, Henry J. Byron, Henry Irving, John Baldwin Buckstone, Charles Matthews, Mrs. Kendal, E. L. Blanchard, F. C. Burnand, Hermann Vozin, Tom Taylor, and other well-known Friends.

"All who remember Mr. Compton, whether on or off the stage, will be glad to have this account of his life, to which many persons distinguished on the stage and in literature have contributed personal reminiscences. The book should be read by all who have any real care for the stage, and like to see the dramatic profession taken up by men of high character."

"Capitally written from first to last, full of anecdote.... As a pleasure book as we have met for a long time, and one which cannot fail to attract and interest all classes of readers."—*Globe*.

Now ready, in 1 vol. handsomely bound, price 7s. 6d.

SWEET SLEEP: a Course of Reading intended to Promote that Delightful Enjoyment. By CHARLES DUNNIE, Author of 'Wildfire,' &c.

"At all points the author of 'Sweet Sleep' is thoroughly amusing. He has succeeded in producing an exceedingly agreeable volume."

"Mr. Dunnie touches on innumerable subjects with infinite grace. His essays abound in evidence of wide reading and refined taste; and they are not, moreover, without a dry dash of humour. There is not a dull page in his book."—*Lloyd's Weekly*.

TINSLEY'S MAGAZINE, for July. Price 1s., contains: NELL—ON and OFF the STAGE. By H. H. HUTTON, Author of 'Jennie of the Princes,' &c. The WELLS SISTERS. By RICHARD DOWLING, Author of 'The Mystery of Killard.' Novellotes by Mabel Collins and Mrs. Pender Collins, also interesting Papers on Current Topics of the Day.

TINSLEY BROTHERS' NEW NOVELS.

THE MYSTERY OF KILLARD. By RICHARD DOWLING, Author of 'The Wells Sisters' (in *Tinsley's Magazine* for July). 3 vols. [Now ready.]

"A noticeable book, it contrives to arouse and maintain interest with a very small number of incidents and personages, dramatically handled. Hugo might in his younger days, and before he had learnt the fatal lesson of setting his own personality above the claims of art and reason, have given us such pictures."—*London*.

"All things being taken into consideration, it may be pronounced a decided success.... This work alone would have been enough to have established the author's claim to a place amongst the first of living writers of exciting fiction of the more intense kind."—*Morning Post*.

A New Story of Modern Society, by the Author of 'Jennie of the Princes,' &c.

GREAT GRENFELL GARDENS: a Story of Modern Society. By H. H. HUTTON, Author of 'Nellie and Off the Stage,' 'Jennie of the Princes,' 'The Petticoat,' &c. 3 vols. [This day.]

BY THE AUTHOR OF 'DENIS DONNE.'

A LONDON SEASON. By Annie THOMAS (Mrs. Pender Cudlipp), Author of 'Called to Account,' 'Sir Victor's Choice,' &c. 3 vols. [This day.]

BY THE AUTHOR OF 'AN INNOCENT SINNER.'

OUR BOHEMIA. By Mabel Collins, Author of 'An Innocent Sinner,' 'In this World,' &c. 3 vols. [Ready.]

"You shall see great difference betwixt our Bohemia and your Sicilia."—*Winter's Tale*.

MOLLY CAREW: a New Novel. By E. OWENS BLACKBURN, Author of 'A Woman Scorned,' 'The Swift's Ghost,' 'Philosopher Push,' 'The Quest of the Life,' &c. 3 vols.

BY THE AUTHOR OF THE 'HAZELHURST MYSTERY.'
RUTH EVERINGHAM. By Jessie SALE LLOYD, Author of the 'Hazelhurst Mystery,' &c. 3 vols. [This day.]

BY THE AUTHOR OF 'WOMAN AND HER MASTER.'
THE FREEMASON'S DAUGHTER: a New Novel. By J. F. SMITH, Author of 'Minnigree,' 'Woman and her Master,' 'Stanfield Hall,' &c. 3 vols. [This day.]

BY THE AUTHOR OF 'ESTELLA.'

MARGARET DUNBAR. By Annabel GRAY, Author of 'Estella,' &c. 3 vols. [This day.]

BROOK AND RIVER. By Captain MACLACHLAN. 3 vols.

WHERE and O WHERE? By Miss A. J. DAVIES. 2 vols.

GRACE. By Henry Turner. 2 vols. [This day.]

THE BACHELOR: an Original Novel. By ARTHUR MONTAGU BLOOKFIELD. 2 vols.

"Equal in power to anything that many of our well-known and best established authors have written."—*Bell's Weekly Messenger*.

PAOLO GIANINI: a New Novel. By PERICLES TZIKOS. 3 vols. [This day.]

"Is an interesting and promising romance."—*Athenæum*.
"We can recommend it cordially to those who like a novel which treats of scenes and persons removed from the commonplace character of incidents and personages which form the stock of most English novels of the day."—*Morning Post*.

TINSLEY BROTHERS, 8, Catherine-street, Strand

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & CO.'S PUBLICATIONS.

This day, 2 vols. 8vo. with Portraits, 25s.

LIFE of CHARLES J. MATHEWS. Chiefly Autobiographical.

With Selections from his Correspondence and Speeches. Edited by CHARLES DICKENS.

"The book is a charming one from first to last, and Mr. Dickens deserves a full measure of credit for the care and discrimination he has exercised in the business of editing."—*Globe*.**NEW NOVEL by HENRY JAMES, Jun.****RODERICK HUDSON.** 3 vols. crown 8vo. 31s. 6d."It is an able and attractive piece of work.....In these days of loose writing the value of work like this, equally remarkable for certainty of touch and justness of apprehension, is considerable."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.**The RIGHT HON. JOHN BRIGHT'S PUBLIC ADDRESSES.**

Edited by J. E. THOROLD ROGERS. 8vo. 14s.

[Just ready.]

By Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, Bart., M.P., F.R.S., &c.**SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.** 8vo. with Coloured Plate and numerous Illustrations, 8s. 6d.

[This day.]

ADDRESSES, Political and Educational. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

[This day.]

MACVEY NAPIER'S SELECTED CORRESPONDENCE.

Edited by his Son, MACVEY NAPIER. 8vo. 14s.

"This exceedingly interesting work.....Mr. Napier has certainly been well advised in admitting the general public to the knowledge of a volume which is hardly to be surpassed in point of interest among recent publications."—*Examiner*.**THEORY of POLITICAL ECONOMY.** By Prof. Jevons,

M.A., F.R.S. New Edition, Revised and Enlarged, with New Preface, &c. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

[This day.]

The SUCCESSION to the ENGLISH CROWN: a Historical

Sketch. By A. BAILEY, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

[This day.]

NORTHWARD HO! By Captain A. H. Markham, R.N.

Including a Narrative of Captain Philp's Expedition, by a Midshipman. Crown 8vo. with Illustrations, 10s. 6d.

[This day.]

Miss YONGE'S NOVELS and TALES. A New Illustrated

Edition of the above is now in course of publication, in Sixteen Monthly Volumes, crown 8vo. cloth extra, 6s. each. New Illustrations have been specially made for this Edition by various well-known Artists. The order of publication will be as follows:—

The HEIR of REDCLIFFE. With Illustrations by KATE GREENAWAY. [Now ready.]**HEARTSEASE.** With Illustrations by KATE GREENAWAY. [August.]**HOPES and FEARS.** With Illustrations by HERBERT GANDY. [September.]**DYNEVOR TERRACE.** With Illustrations by ADRIAN STOKES. [October.]**The DAISY CHAIN.** With Illustrations by G. J. PRIESTMAN ATKINSON. [November.]**The TRIAL.** With Illustrations by the SAME. [December.]

&c. &c. &c.

ELEMENTARY LESSONS on SOUND. By Dr. W. H. STONE, Lecturer on Physics at St. Thomas's Hospital. Fcap. 8vo. with numerous Illustrations, 3s. 6d. [This day.]**CHILDREN'S TREASURY of BIBLE STORIES.** Part I. Old Testament. By Mrs. HERMAN GASKOIN. Edited, with Preface, by the Rev. G. F. MACLEAR, D.D. Pott 8vo. 1s. [Immediately.]**CHARLES KINGSLEY'S WORKS.** Collected Edition, in Monthly Vols. Crown 8vo. 6s. each.Vol. VI. **WESTWARD HO!**

[This day.]

MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE,

No. 257, for JULY. Price 1s.

Contents.

1. WORDSWORTH. By Matthew Arnold.
2. THE DIARY of a MAN of FIFTY. By Henry James, Jun.
3. THE MIRABEAUX. By Jas. Cotter Morison.
4. "HAWORTH'S." By Frances Hodgson Burnett, Author of 'That Lass o' Lowrie's.' Chapters 45-48.
5. THE DRAMATIZATION of NOVELS. By J. Neville Porter.
6. HYMN for ST. JOHN the BAPTIST'S DAY, JUNE 24. By the Dean of Westminster.
7. BURN'S UNPUBLISHED COMMON-PLACE BOOK. By William Jack. No. V. (Concluded.)
8. A DOUBTING HEART. By Miss Keary. Chapters 29-31.
9. INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY for WOMEN: a Reconstructer. By Viscountess Harberton.

MACMILLAN & CO. Bedford-street, Strand, W.C.

CLARENDON PRESS PUBLICATIONS.

SACRED BOOKS of the EAST.

TRANSLATED by various ORIENTAL SCHOLARS, and Edited by Prof. MAX MÜLLER. [This day.]

Vol. I. The UPANISHADS. Translated by Prof. MAX MÜLLER. Part I. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Vol. II. The SACRED LAWS of the ARYAS. Translated by GEORG BÜHLER. Part I. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Vol. III. The SACRED BOOKS of CHINA. The Texts of Confucianism. Translated by JAMES LEGGE. Part I. 8vo. 12s. 6d.

INDEX to FREEMAN'S NORMAN

CONQUEST. History of the Norman Conquest of England: its Causes and Results. By E. A. FREEMAN, M.A. LL.D. &c. Vol. VI. Consisting of an Index to the whole work. 8vo. 10s. 6d. [This day.]

Vols. I. and II. together, 12. 16s.; Vols. III.-V. 21s. each.

SOPHOCLES.—The PLAYS andFRAGMENTS. With English Notes and Introductions. By LEWIS CAMPBELL, M.A., Professor of Greek, St. Andrews, formerly Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford. Vol. I. *Œdipus Tyrannus*, *Œdipus Coloneus*, *Antigone*. New Edition. 8vo. 16s. [This day.]**SOPHOCLES.—In SINGLE PLAYS.**

With English Notes, &c. By LEWIS CAMPBELL, M.A., and EVELYN ABBOTT, M.A.

PHILOCTETES. Extra fcap. 8vo. 2s. [This day.]**BUNYAN'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS;**and *GRACE ABOUNDING.* Edited, with Life of Bunyan and Notes, by the Rev. E. VENABLES, M.A. Extra fcap. 8vo. 5s. [Immediately.]**The NEW TESTAMENT in ENG-**

LISH, according to the Version by JOHN WYCLIFFE, about 1380, and Revised by JOHN PURVEY, about 1388. Formerly edited by the Rev. J. FORSHALL, F.R.S., and Sir F. MADDEN, F.R.S., and now Reprinted. Extra fcap. 8vo. 6s. [Shortly.]

ARISTOPHANES.—The CLOUDS.

With Introduction and Notes by W. W. MERRY, M.A. Extra fcap. 8vo. 2s. [Immediately.]

SHAKESPEARE'S CORIOLANUS.

Edited, with Notes, &c., by W. ALDIS WRIGHT, M.A. Extra fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d. [Immediately.]

An ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY

of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE, arranged on an Historical Basis. By the Rev. W. W. SKEAT, M.A., Professor of Anglo-Saxon, Cambridge. To be completed in 4 Parts. Part I. A—DOR. 4to. 10s. 6d.

The ENGLISH LAW of CONTRACT,

PRINCIPLES of. By Sir WILLIAM R. ANSON, Bart., B.C.L., Vinerian Reader of English Law at Oxford. Crown 8vo. 9s.

An ICELANDIC PROSE READER,

with Notes, Grammar, and Glossary. By Dr. G. VIG-FUSSON and F. YORK POWELL, M.A. Extra fcap. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

A TREATISE on the APPLICATION

of GENERALIZED CO-ORDINATES to the KINETICS of a MATERIAL SYSTEM. By H. W. WATSON, M.A., and S. H. BURNBURY, M.A. 8vo. 6s.

An ANGLO-SAXON READER. In

Prose and Verse. With Grammatical Introduction, Notes, &c. By H. SWEET, M.A. Extra fcap. 8vo. 8s. 6d. [New Edition, Revised and Enlarged.]

SOCRATES' ECCLESIASTICAL

HISTORY, according to the TEXT of HUSSEY. With an Introduction by W. BRIGHT, D.D. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

OXFORD: Printed at the CLARENDON PRESS;

And Published by MACMILLAN & Co., London, Publishers to the University.

TRÜBNER & CO.'S LIST.

Demy 8vo. pp. viii—190, cloth, 7s. 6d.
The STUDY of PSYCHOLOGY: its Object, Scope, and Method. By GEORGE HENRY LEWES. *[Just published.]*
 This work will also form the First Part of the Third Series of the Author's 'Problems of Life and Mind.'

Post 8vo. pp. 432, cloth, 16s.
A CLASSICAL DICTIONARY of HINDU MYTHOLOGY and RELIGION, GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY, and LITERATURE. By JOHN DOWSON, M.A., late Professor of Hindustani, Staff College. *[Now ready.]*

Vol. III. the Verb, demy 8vo. pp. 328, cloth, 16s.
A COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR of the MODERN ARYAN LANGUAGES of INDIA: to wit, Hindi, Punjabi, Sindhi, Gujarati, Marathi, Oriya, and Bengali. By JOHN BEAMES, Bengal Civil Service. *[Now ready.]*
 Copies of Vols. I. and II. can still be had, each 10s.

Post 8vo. pp. x—390, cloth, 5s.
The LETTERS of the YOUNGER PLINY. Literally Translated by J. D. LEWIS, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge. *[Just published.]*

Post 8vo. pp. xii—282, cloth, 10s. 6d.
The COLOUR-SENSE; its Origin and Development: an Essay in Comparative Psychology. By GRANT ALLEN, B.A., Author of 'Physiological Zootecy.' Forming Vol. X. of the 'English and Foreign Philosophical Library.'

Post 8vo. pp. 336, cloth, 10s. 6d.
The PHILOSOPHY of MUSIC; being the substance of a Course of Lectures delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, in February and March, 1877. By WILLIAM POLE, Mus. Doc. Oxon., Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh; one of the Examiners in Music to the University of London.
 Forming Vol. XI. of the 'English and Foreign Philosophical Library.'

Third Edition, post 8vo. cloth.
MODERN INDIA and the INDIANS; being a Series of Impressions, Notes, and Essays. By MONTEIR WILLIAMS, D.C.L., Hon. LL.D. of the University of Calcutta; Hon. Member of the Bombay Asiatic Society, Boden Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Oxford. *[In preparation.]*

8vo. pp. 58, stitched in wrapper, 2s.
PSYCHOLOGICAL and ETHICAL DEFINITIONS on a PHYSIOLOGICAL BASIS. By CHARLES BRAY.

Demy 8vo. pp. viii—452, cloth, 25s.
The JATAKA; together with its Commentary. Being the Anterior Births of Gotama Buddha. For the first time published in the Original Pali. Edited by V. FAUSBÖLL. TEXT. Vol. II.

Crown 8vo. pp. viii—120, cloth, 2s. 6d.
FACTS and FALLACIES of MODERN PROTECTION. By BERNHARD RINGROSE WISE, Scholar of Queen's College, Oxford.

Vol. I. demy 8vo. pp. xii—280, cloth, 12s.
INSTRUCTIONS for TESTING TELEGRAPH LINES, and the Technical Arrangements of Offices. Originally written on behalf of the Government of India, under the Orders of the Director-General of Telegraphs in India. By LOUIS SCHWENDELER. Second Edition, authorized by H.M. Secretary of State for India in Council.

Nearly ready, crown 8vo. cloth.
WATER-ANALYSIS: a Practical Treatise on the Examination of Potable Water. By J. ALFRED WANKLYN and ERNEST THEOPHILUS CHAPMAN. Fifth Edition. By J. ALFRED WANKLYN, M.R.C.S., Lecturer on Chemistry and Physics at St. George's Hospital, &c.

Nearly ready, 8vo. cloth.
PROTECTION and BAD TIMES; with Special Reference to the Political Economy of English Colonization. By GEORGE HADEN-POWELL, M.A. F.R.S. F.R.S., Author of 'New Homes for the Old Country,' &c.

Nearly ready, small crown 8vo. cloth.
The LIGHT of ASIA; or, the Great Renunciation (Mahabhinishkramana). Being the Life and Teaching of Gautama, Prince of India and Founder of Buddhism (as told in Verse by an Indian Buddhist). By EDWIN ARNOLD, M.A. F.R.G.S., Companion of the Star of India. Third Class of the Imperial Order of the Medjidie; Honorary Member of the Société de Géographie, Marseilles; formerly Principal of the Deccan College, Poona; and Fellow of the University of Bombay. Author of 'The History of Lord Dauloud's Administration,' 'Griseida, and other Poems'; 'The Enterprise of Herodotus'; 'The Book of Good Counsels,' from the Sanskrit Hitopadesa; 'The Poets of Greece'; 'The Indian Song of Songs.'

2 vols. crown 8vo. pp. lxxviii—429, lvi—416, cloth, 21s.
ARTISTS of the NINETEENTH CENTURY and their WORKS; a Handbook, containing Two Thousand and Fifty Biographical Sketches. By CLARA ESKINÉ CLEMENT and LAURENCE HUTTON.

2 vols. crown 8vo. pp. 248 and 360, cloth, 21s.
The DEVIL'S ADVOCATE. By Percy Greg.
 "It is full of thought, and of thought which goes to the very kernel of most of the questions discussed....Of intellectual power there is enough and to spare."—*Spectator*.

London: TRÜBNER & Co. Ludgate-hill.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

New Edition, in 3 vols. fcap. 4to. Roxburghe half-binding, price 3l. 3s. nett.

THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH DRAMATIC POETRY,

TO THE TIME OF SHAKESPEARE;

AND

ANNALS OF THE STAGE, TO THE RESTORATION.

By J. PAYNE COLLIER, Esq., F.S.A.

A New Edition.

This Edition has been thoroughly Revised, and much additional matter, which the Author has collected since the first publication of the Work, in 1831, has been incorporated. The number of copies for sale is limited to 250. The price to the public is 3l. 3s. nett.

Now ready, Fourth Edition, Revised, demy 8vo. price 16s.

THE BOOK OF PSALMS.

A New Translation, with Introductions and Notes, Explanatory and Critical.

By J. J. STEWART PEROWNE, D.D.,

Dean of Peterborough.

Vol. II.

(Cambridge: DEIGHTON, BELL & Co.)

Third Edition, with 96 Coloured Figures and numerous Cuts, large post 8vo. price 7s. 6d.

RAMBLES IN SEARCH OF WILD FLOWERS,

AND HOW TO DISTINGUISH THEM.

By MARGARET PLUES, Author of 'Rambles in Search of Flowerless Plants,' 'British Grasses,' &c.

Now ready, crown 8vo. 9s.

A HUNTING EXPEDITION TO THE TRANSVAAL.

By D. FERNANDES DAS NEVES.

Translated from the Portuguese by MARIANA MONTEIRO. "A very interesting book."—*Academy*.

Now ready, 3 vols. 31s. 6d.

SHADRACH.

"'Shadrach' is a charming story. If it is the work of an unpractised hand, and the conception of a young and fresh mind, it deserves the welcome accorded to every new development of talent. Few first flights in the wide domain of fiction have offered a better promise of future strength and brilliance, at any rate within the past year or two."—*Athenæum*.

Now ready, 1 vol. 10s. 6d.

THE TWO MOTHERS.

By J. M. JOY, Author of 'A Dream and the Song of Caedmon,' 'Labda, and other Poems.'

Full Catalogues sent, post free, to all parts of the world, on application.

BOHN'S LIBRARIES,

Containing Standard Works of European Literature in the English Language on

HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, TOPOGRAPHY, ARCHÆOLOGY, THEOLOGY, ANTIQUITIES, SCIENCE, PHILOSOPHY, NATURAL HISTORY, POETRY, ART, FICTION,

With Dictionaries and other Books of Reference, comprising in all Translations from the

FRENCH, GERMAN, ITALIAN, SPANISH, SCANDINAVIAN, ANGLO-SAXON, LATIN, and GREEK.

3s. 6d. or 5s. per Volume (with exceptions). A Complete Set in 615 Volumes, price 138l. 14s. 6d.

London: GEORGE BELL & SONS, York-street, Covent-garden.

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE PRIZES,

SELECTED FROM THE PUBLICATIONS OF

BICKERS & SON.

A SPECIAL DEPARTMENT for the display of BOUND BOOKS, suitable for School and College Prizes, in the Gallery of their Establishment, No. 1, LEICESTER-SQUARE.

BICKERS & SON'S HISTORICAL LIBRARY.

Each work complete in 1 vol. printed in a clear legible type on ribbed paper, royal 8vo. in cloth binding, 4s., in calf extra gilt, marbled edges, each 13s. 6d.

MOTLEY'S (JOHN LOTHROP) RISE of the DUTCH REPUBLIC. A New Edition, in 1 vol. of 920 pages, large 8vo. beautifully printed and neatly bound.

PRESCOTT'S (W. H.) HISTORY of the CONQUEST of MEXICO. A New and Revised Edition, with the Author's latest Corrections and Additions. Edited by JOHN FOSTER KIRK. In 1 vol. large 8vo. of over 700 pages.

PRESCOTT'S HISTORY of the CONQUEST of PERU. A New and Revised Edition, with the Author's latest Corrections and Additions. Edited by JOHN FOSTER KIRK. Uniform with the above.

PRESCOTT'S HISTORY of the REIGN of FERDINAND and ISABELLA the CATHOLIC. A New and Revised Edition, with the Author's latest Corrections and Additions. Edited by JOHN FOSTER KIRK. Over 700 pages. Uniform with the above.

BICKERS & SON'S ILLUSTRATED EDITIONS OF STANDARD GIFT-BOOKS.

Demy 8vo. in extra cloth gilt, 7s. 6d.; in calf extra gilt, marbled edges, 12s. 6d.; or in morocco extra gilt, gilt edges, 16s.

COOK'S VOYAGES ROUND the WORLD. With an Account of his Life by A. KIPPIS, D.D. Illustrated with 12 Plates, reproduced in exact fac-simile from Drawings made during the Voyages.

The LIFE of NELSON. By Robert SOUTHLEY. Illustrated with 12 Plates by WESTALL and others. Reproduced in permanent Woodburytype. Fac-similes of Nelson's Handwriting and Plan of Battle of the Nile.

TALES from SHAKESPEARE. By CHARLES and MARY LAMB. Printed at the Chiswick Press, on superfine paper. Illustrated with 12 Plates from the "Boydell Gallery." Reproduced in permanent Woodburytype.

The BEAUTIES of SHAKESPEARE.

By the Rev. WILLIAM JODD, LL.D. Elegantly printed on fine paper. Illustrated with 12 Plates. Reproduced in permanent Woodburytype.

SHAKESPEARE'S PLAYS and

POEMS. A New and handsome Edition, with the Text carefully Revised by Mr. and Mrs. COWDEN CLARKE, together with introductory Essay, Copious Life, and Glossary. Elegantly printed, complete in 1 vol. royal 8vo. calf extra, 15s.; plain morocco, gilt leaves, 20s.; morocco, elegantly gilt, 25s.

WHITE—The NATURAL HISTORY

and ANTIQUITIES of SELBORNE. By the Rev. GILBERT WHITE, M.A. The Standard Edition by BENNETT Thoroughly Revised, with additional Notes, by JAMES EDMUND HARTING. Illustrated with numerous Engravings by THOMAS HEWLEY HARTLEY, and others. Demy 8vo. cloth gilt, 10s. 6d.; calf extra gilt, 15s.

The EARTH: a Descriptive History

of the Phenomena of the Life of the Globe. By ELISE BECLIN. Translated by R. B. WOODWARD. Illustrated with 250 Engravings inserted in the Text, and 24 Page Maps printed in colours. Thick 8vo. cloth extra gilt, 12s. 6d.; or in calf extra, 15s.

Messrs. BICKERS & SON have just ready a NEW CATALOGUE of elegantly bound Books in Classical and General Literature; also, Selections from the best French and German Authors, suitable for School Prizes and Presents, selected from their Stock of over 100,000 Volumes, with Index so arranged as to show at a glance the best Works available on the principal subjects of study. By post free on application to

1, Leicester-square, W.C.

RULES FOR GERMAN GENDER. Price One Shilling. S. Secretan, 178, Alexandra-road, St. John's Wood.

A NEW NOVEL OF MRS. G. J. GUNTHORPE.
Now ready, at all the Libraries, in 3 vols.
A R C I A;
Or, Who is Her Mother?
Diprose & Bateman, Sheffield-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

AT ALL LIBRARIES,
FREUDS: a Novel in Verse. By the Author of
'Thrice.' 'The Exchange of Identity': a Novel in Verse, &c.
E. W. Allen, 11, Ave Maria-lane, E.C.

Now ready, cloth, 5s.
P O E M S.
By HENRY ELLIOT MALDEN, M.A.,
Author of 'Philip Ashton, and other Poems,' 'Princes and Princesses,'
Chamberlain & Golder. London: Griffith & Farran, St. Paul's
Churchyard.

Eighth Edition, post free, 1s.
DR. WATTS ON ASTHMA: a Treatise on the
only Successful Method of Curing this Disease. By ROBERT G.
WATTS, M.D. M.R.C.S. L.S.A., &c., 5, Bulstrode-street, Cavendish-
square, London, W.

London: C. Mitchell & Co. Red Lion-court, Fleet-street.
1s.; or by post for 12 stamps.
SUMMER CATARRH, or HAY FEVER: its
Causes, Symptoms, and Treatment. By GEORGE MOORE, M.D.
L.R.C.P. L.
James Epps & Co. 48, Threadneedle-street; and 170, Piccadilly.

NEW WORK ON ASTRONOMY.
Just out, 376 pp. demy 8vo. 10s. 6d.

DREAMS OF MY SOLITUDE on the MYST-
ERIES OF THE HEAVENS. By JOSHUA PRUSOL. This Work
gives Astronomy on a new basis, and many of its undiscovered wonders
are for the first time revealed.
London: Reeves & Turner, 196, Strand, W.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE, LOMBARD-STREET
and CHANCERY CROSS, LONDON.—Established 1762.
Prompt and Liberal Loss Settlements.
Insurances effected in all parts of the World.
JOHN J. BROOMFIELD, Secretary.

MR. MILLAIS'S PORTRAIT OF **THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE, M.P.,** NOW BEING EXHIBITED AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

Messrs. THOMAS AGNEW & SONS have commissioned Mr. T. O. BARLOW, A.R.A., to ENGRAVE
this MAGNIFICENT PORTRAIT. The Artist's Proofs will be published at Six Guineas, to secure which early application
is necessary.

LONDON: OLD BOND-STREET GALLERIES, PICCADILLY.
LIVERPOOL: EXCHANGE ART-GALLERY, DALE-STREET. MANCHESTER: 14, EXCHANGE-STREET.

NEW STORY BY WILLIAM BLACK.
NOTICE.—The CORNHILL MAGAZINE for
JULY contains the First Part of a New Story,
entitled 'WHITE WINGS,' a Yachting Romance,
by WILLIAM BLACK, Author of 'A Daughter
of Heth,' 'Madcap Violet,' &c.

London: SMITH, ELDER & Co. 15, Waterloo-place.

WARNE'S COMPANION LIBRARY—NEW VOLUME.

In crown 8vo. 2s. picture boards.

CRUEL LONDON: A TALE OF THE DAY.

By JOSEPH HATTON, Author of 'Clytie,' 'Queen of Bohemia,' &c.

"Nothing so powerful has appeared in fiction since Charles Reade's immortal story of 'Hard Cash.'"—*Morning Post*.
"Descriptions of persons and things which are graphic and picturesque to the verge of poetry."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.
"Cruel London" may stand comparison with anything English prose fiction has for years produced."—*Sunday Times*.
FREDERICK WARNE & Co. Bedford-street, Strand.

The FOUR FOLIO SHAKESPEARES for SALE.—In
H. SOTHERAN & CO.'S present MONTHLY CATALOGUE will be found a
large Collection of Standard, Rare, Curious, and Illustrated Works, including a
remarkable one on Tobacco and Smoking, with hundreds of Engravings; G. Cruikshank's
Works, 3 large vols.; Lyson's 'Magna Britannia,' very extensively illustrated, in 21 vols.;
Purchas's 'Pilgrimes,' fine copy, with the very rare Frontispiece; Hakluyt's 'Naviga-
tions,' &c., 3 vols.; Publications of the Oriental Translation Fund; also of the
Chetham, Geographical, Lancashire and Cheshire Historic, Sussex Archaeological, Wil-
shire Archaeological and Natural History, Societies; and several Hundred other valuable
Works, in all classes of Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

* * * A Specimen Number of the above Catalogue will be sent gratis and post free.

H. SOTHERAN & Co. SECOND-HAND BOOKSELLERS, 36, Piccadilly.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSUR- **ANCE COMPANY.**

New Bridge-street, London, E.C.

Established 1847.—Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
This Company being established on the Mutual Principle, all the
profits belong to the Members.
It has an ACCUMULATED FUND, arising solely from premiums, of
nearly THREE QUARTERS of a MILLION.
Prospectuses and copies of the last Report and Balance-sheet, and all
useful information, can be obtained on application to any of the Agents
of the Company, or to EDWIN BOWLEY, Secretary.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE **INSURANCE COMPANY.**

1, Dale-street, Liverpool; Cornhill and Charing Cross, London.

FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.
The Report and Accounts for the year 1878 showed the net
Yearly Income £1,508,070
The Capital (paid up) 245,640
The General Reserve and Fire Re-insurance Fund 1,300,000
The Life Department Funds were increased during 1878 by 186,745
And now amount to 3,012,711
The Report further showed that the New Life Participating Class had
been very successful, enabling the Company to declare the high Reversion-
ary bonus of 55s. per cent. per annum on the Policies effected in that
class during the quinquennium.
The Total Funds were increased during 1878 by £312,076
Making the accumulated Funds in hand 6,138,443
* * * Fire Renewal Premiums falling due at MIDSUMMER should be
paid within Fifteen days therefrom.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE OFFICE, 11, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established 1821. Subscribed Capital, Two Millions.

DIRECTORS.
Chairman—RICHARD M. HARVEY, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—AUGUSTUS PREVOST, Esq.
Henry Hulse Berens, Esq.
Henry Bonham-Carter, Esq.
Charles Wm. Curtis, Esq.
Charles F. Deyar, Esq.
Sir Walter R. Farquhar, Bart.
Alban G. H. Gibbs, Esq.
James Gleason, Esq.
Archibald Hamilton, Esq.
Thomson Hankey, Esq. M.P.
Rt. Hon. John G. Hubbard, M.P.
Frederick H. Janssen, Esq. M.P.
G. J. Shaw Lefevre, Esq. M.P.
Leaumont W. Lubbock, Esq.
John B. Martin, Esq.
Henry John Norman, Esq.
John G. Tulbot, Esq. M.P.
Henry Vigne, Esq.

Manager of Fire Department—F. J. Marsden.
Actuary and Secretary—T. G. Browne.
Share Capital at present paid up and invested £1,000,000
Total Funds about £2,950,000
Total Annual Income nearly £300,000
N.B.—Fire Policies which EXPIRE at MIDSUMMER should be
renewed at the Head Office, or with the Agents, on or before the 9th day
of JULY.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS AND THE PUBLIC.

Under the 10th Section of the Company's Act of Incorporation it is
expressly declared that persons who are assured on the Participation
principle "shall not, by reason of such Assurance, be, or be deemed to
be, Partners in the Business or Shareholders of the Company."

A. P. FLETCHER, General Manager.
1, Moorgate-street, E.C., June, 1879.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY, Instituted in the Reign of Queen Anne, A.D. 1714. Head Office, 81, Cornhill, E.C.; Western Branch, 70, Baker-street, W. London.

DIRECTORS, TRUSTEES, &c.
JOHN MOILEY, Esq., Chairman.
DANIEL HITTEN, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
John Hubbert, Esq.
Edmund Holland, Esq.
Wm. Burrows Lewis, Esq.
J. Truman Mills, Esq.
Charles Mortimer, Esq.
John Thornton Rogers, Esq.
Leonard Shuter, Esq.
George Smith, Esq.
Stephen Soumes, Esq.
James Thompson, Esq.
Alderman Sir Sydney H. Water-
low, Bart. M.P.
E. Heysham Wood, Esq.

Fire Insurances falling due at MIDSUMMER should be paid within
fifteen days from the 25th of June.

WILLIAM BURROWS LEWIS, Managing Director.
CHARLES DABRELL, Secretary.

ACCIDENTS OCCUR DAILY!

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS
Provided against by a Policy of the
RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.
The Oldest and Largest Accidental Assurance Company.
The Right Hon. Lord KINNAIRD, Chairman.
Subscribed Capital, 1,000,000. Annual Income, 214,000.
Bonus allowed to Insurers of Five Years' standing,
1,350,000, have been paid as Compensation.
Apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, the Local Agents, or 64,
Cornhill, London. WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S **STEEL PENS.**

Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.

NO CHARGE FOR STAMPING IN COLOURS BY MACHINERY.
J ENNER & KNEWSTUB,
HERALDIC STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,
beg to call attention to their superb Specimens of ILLUMINATING
RELIEF STAMPING and DIE SINKING, combining the perfection of
work with the most moderate price; also to their new mode of Stamping
in Colours (by machinery, WITHOUT CHARGES), in quantities of not
less than Two Reams and 1,000 Envelopes. To Clubs, Public Companies,
and large consumers generally, an immense saving is thus effected. All
kinds of Stationery at the most moderate prices. Cash discount 10 per
cent.
J. ENNER & KNEWSTUB, to the Queen, 33, St. James's-street, and
60, Jernyn-street, S.W.

FURNISH your HOUSES OR APARTMENTS
THROUGHOUT ON
MOEDER'S HIRE SYSTEM.
The Original, Best, and most Liberal.
Cash Prices.
No extra charge for time given.
Illustrated Priced Catalogue, with full particulars of terms, post free.
F. MOEDER, 249, 250, Tottenham Court-road; and 19, 20, and 21,
Morwell-street, W.C. Established 1862.

F MOEDER begs to announce that the whole of
the above Premises have recently been rebuilt, specially adapted
for the Furniture Trade, and now form one of the most commodious
Warehouses in the metropolis.
Bed-room Suites, from 6s. to 50 Guineas.
Drawing-room Suites, from 12s. to 45 Guineas.
Dining-room Suites, from 7s. to 40 Guineas.
And all other Goods in great variety.
F. MOEDER, 249, 250, Tottenham Court-road; and 19, 20, and 21,
Morwell-street, W.C. Established 1862.

HEAL & SON
HAVE ON SHOW THE LARGEST STOCK IN LONDON OF
BED-ROOM FURNITURE.

HEAL & SON'S CATALOGUE, with 450 Designs
of Bedsteads and Bed-room Furniture, with Price List of Bed-
ding, sent free by post.
195, 196, 197, 198, TOTTENHAM COURT-ROAD, LONDON, W.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS OF
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE
Which are calculated to deceive the Public,
LEA & PERRINS have adopted a NEW LABEL,
Bearing their Signature,
"LEA & PERRINS & Co."
Which signature is placed on every Bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE, and without which name is genuine.
Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell,
London; and Export Oilmen generally. Retail, by Dealers in Sauces
throughout the World.

THE MALVERN WATERS.—
To obtain these unrivalled TABLE WATERS, the purest in
the World, apply to W. & J. BUCKHORN, Malvern.—In Cases,
carriage free.—See Times Leading Article, April 12.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.
Mr. G. H. JONES, Surgeon Dentist,
57, GREAT RUSSELL-STREET, LONDON
(Immediately opposite the British Museum).
Has obtained Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent for his perfectly
Painless System of adapting
(Prize Medal, London and Paris)
ARTIFICIAL TEETH BY ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.
Thumpelt Gratis and post free.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
The Medical Profession for over Forty Years have
approved of this Pure Solution as the best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEAD-
ACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and as the safe &
Aperient for Delicate Constitutions, Ladies, Children, and
Infants.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

31, SOUTHAMPTON-STREET, STRAND, 5th July, 1879.

SAMUEL TINSLEY & CO'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEWEST WORKS OF FICTION, AT ALL LIBRARIES.

NOTICE.—NEW NOVEL BY THE POPULAR AUTHOR OF 'LOVE'S CONFLICT,' 'WOMAN AGAINST WOMAN,' 'PETRONEL,' &c.

A BROKEN BLOSSOM. By Florence Marryat,

Author of 'Love's Conflict,' 'Woman Against Woman,' &c. 3 vols. 31s. 6d.

The *Scotsman* says:—"Deserves to be ranked as the most artistic and altogether the best work of fiction its clever and prolific author has yet written."

The QUEEN of TWO WORLDS: a Novel. By

LAURENCE BROOKE. 3 vols. 31s. 6d.

The *Scotsman* says:—"Mr. Brooke has put into his work much thought and careful workmanship, and he already possesses the not too common gift of an easy and cultivated literary style. Altogether the book is intrinsically good, and is full of promise for the future."

NOTICE.—NEW STORY BY THE POPULAR AUTHOR OF 'MEG,' 'THE CURATE'S DISCIPLINE,' 'WOMAN'S WRONG,' &c.

HOW HE WON HER. By Mrs. Eiloart, Author

of 'Meg,' 'The Curate's Discipline,' 'Woman's Wrong,' &c. 3 vols. 31s. 6d.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"How He Won Her" is certainly the best novel which Mrs. Eiloart has ever written."The *Scotsman* says:—"A book that can be read with unmixed enjoyment by people of all ranks and of all ages." *John Bull* says:—"How He Won Her" is a very pleasant story, written without exaggeration, and maintaining a moderate, equitable degree of merit from beginning to end. To the manner and style of the author we have nothing but praise to give."

NEW NOVEL BY THE POPULAR AUTHOR OF 'ST. SIMON'S NIECE,' 'MISS DOROTHY'S CHARGE,' &c.

HER FRIEND LAURENCE. By Frank Lee

BENEDICT, Author of 'St. Simon's Niece,' &c. 3 vols. 31s. 6d.

CATCHING a TARTAR. By G. Webb Appleton,

Author of 'Frozen Hearts,' 3 vols. 31s. 6d.

The *Athenæum* says:—"Both in style and construction the author has manifestly set himself to produce his best work, and the result may be considered a success."The *Spectator* says:—"The narrative moves on briskly, and never lets the attention flag. That the plot has many faults (the too surprising and numerous coincidences constituting one chief defect) may be readily understood. But the novel has the essential merit of being readable. The parson, with his sham earnestness and surface-gift of attractive sensibility, is a character of more than average power."*John Bull* says:—"Catching a Tartar" is an immense advance on the author's last novel, 'Frozen Hearts.' The reader's interest is seized in the first chapter, and it may safely be said that there is not a dull page in the book from the first to the last. Taken as a whole, 'Catching a Tartar' is a bright and thoroughly interesting novel, which any one who begins will be pretty certain to finish."

The BLACK SQUIRE; or, a Lady's Four Wishes.

By DAVUS. 3 vols. 31s. 6d.

The *Spectator* says:—"The Black Squire" is well worth reading."The *Athenæum* says:—"The Black Squire" is a good story."The *Scotsman* says:—"The Black Squire" is undoubtedly a very clever novel, with plenty of interest apart from its political and ecclesiastical peculiarities."The *Graphic* says:—"Davus" makes his characters talk sensibly and well, and shows himself a man of culture and some power of criticism. 'The Black Squire' is a clever book."The *Standard* says:—"The humourist...will enjoy and admire a good deal of it very heartily."

The MASTER of RED LEAF. By Elizabeth A.

MERIWETHER. 3 vols. 31s. 6d.

The *Saturday Review* says:—"The lovers of harrowing events and incidents will certainly find plenty to interest them in 'The Master of Red Leaf.' From the first words of the character who tells the story...to the last fatal scene in the tomb of a nameless race, there is no pause in the excitement. The first essential in a novel of this kind is that it should carry the reader on, and powerfully move his curiosity; so much the 'The Master of Red Leaf' undeniably does. There is a great deal of power in the description of the capture of a Federal steamer, and of the noise and fire of distant battle heard and seen through the stillness that precedes a night of storm. The rapidity and energy of this curious tale are very remarkable. Whatever might be thought of the author's style...no one can deny its strength and swiftness. The writer never seems to tire; the strain of her excitement is never relaxed. The whole book is written at a white heat...is exciting, and may be not uninteresting."

PHILIP LYNDON'S TROUBLES. By Edith Owen

BOURNE. 3 vols. 31s. 6d.

A TIGER LILY. By L. Mervyn. 2 vols. 21s.

HIS WIFE. By Mrs. C. J. Newby, Author of

'Common Sense,' 'Kate Kennedy,' &c. 3 vols. 31s. 6d.

LYNTON ABBOTT'S CHILDREN: a Novel.

3 vols. 31s. 6d.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL, &c.—We beg to intimate that, owing to a constant increase of business and the expiration of lease, it has been necessary for us to REMOVE from No. 10 to more convenient premises at No. 31, Southampton-street, Strand, where we shall be able, from this time forward, to carry on our business with much greater facility than heretofore.

LONDON: SAMUEL TINSLEY & CO. 31, SOUTHAMPTON-STREET, STRAND.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, 39, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C.

Printed by E. J. FRANCIS & CO. Took's-court, Chancery-lane, E.C.; and Published by JOHN FRANCIS, at No. 39, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

Agents: for SCOTLAND, Messrs. Bell & Bradburn, and Mr. John Menzies, Edinburgh;—for IRELAND, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, July 5, 1879.

EACH COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME.

EGYPT UNDER ISMAIL PACHA

Being some Chapters of Contemporary History. Edited by BLANCHARD JERROLD. Large post 8vo. with Illustrations, 12s. (This day.)

HOW I VOLUNTEERED for the CAPE, and WHAT I SAW and DID THERE. Crown 8vo. 6s. (Ready.)

TWO FAIR LADIES. By F. B. Drew BICKERSTAFFE DREW. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

SORRENTINA. By Gina Rosa. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Scotsman.—"Freshness and simplicity of style." *Sunday Times*.—"A pretty tale."

The VIKING. By M. R. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Scotsman.—"Altogether 'The Viking' is both a wholesome and very readable book."*Weekly Times*.—"The descriptions of scenery and persons are vivid and interesting."*Sunday Times*.—"The story is, however, well written, and will be found to repay the trouble of reading better than some of its more sentimental rivals."

'WARE HEARTS: a Story. Crown 8vo. 5s.

The SOLE REWARD of SO MUCH LOVE. By DANTON BAINES. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

AT the ELEVENTH HOUR: a Story. By AUSTYN GRAHAM. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The HOUSE of ACHENDAROE; or, an Old Maid's Love Story. By M. EMILY CAMERON. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Saturday Review.—"There is a great deal of pleasant description and of sensible writing... Donald, the Achendaroch keeper, and his household, with their blending of clan-royalty, simplicity, and superstition are just what we might imagine them; while Macleay's landlady is lifelike old Scotch gentlewoman, who bears her straitened circumstances with resignation and courage, and awakens all our warmest sympathy as the affectionate mother of a scapegrace son. The pictures of Highland scenery are excellent, while those of the housewifery and the gardens and apple-orchards of Worcestershire show a lively appreciation of the more luxurious south."*Athenæum*.—"Will be appreciated by those who are at all familiar with the country and the people she describes... Many minor characters are well described, but Mary Hamilton herself is a truly womanly portrait, and would alone go far to redeem a less artistically skilful story than the present."

The LAST of the KERDRECS. By WILLIAM MINTURN, Author of 'Travels West.' Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d. (This day.)

A GREAT LADY. From the German of DEWALL. Translated by LOUISE HARRISON. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d. (This day.)

SYMBOL GEOGRAPHY. By A. I. D. In wrapper, with Map and Illustrations, 2s.

NEW POEMS.

WEAK MOMENTS. By Xoc. Crown 8vo. 5s.

ZARAH: a Romaunt of Modern Life. By TROUBADOUR. Crown 8vo. 5s.

SONGS in the STRIFE. By J. Red-PEARL ADEN. Fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

DUSKY RAMBLES. By Elizabeth WARNE. Fcap. 8vo. 4s.

No.

BRIT.

The ST.

SHEFFIE.

Profess.

NOTICE.

the, under

and the da

determine

before the

after to gl

several con

Abstract c

lated Tra

will send

before Jul

tion. 22.

Authors w

will be be

reports on

his Paper

information

No Repre

Association

conclusion

BIR

BI

TUESD.

a New Cu

MISCELL

WEINER

WEDNES

BETHVEN

THURIN

EVENING

the HARR

NIGHT'S

PHILIP

John's Lot

ING, 181

Program

ation to t

San-street

ART

ACTU

NOTICE

Assembly

August 4

Chadwell

KXIII &

HORABAR

COR

ACTU

The ab

GALLER

Pictures

ians and

DUAL, C

Intend

Jasus Hou

CRY

The

entirely

INGS, by

particular

THE

&c.

Senior PE

Ten to Six

PAST

TU

RUSIN in

tion-road

One Shall

ARU

ON

German

SOCIETY

Members

On View

THE

WO

regard to

THOMAS